MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No 15,328 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

CO-PROSPERITY BLOC VOLUNTARY OUTCOME OF E. ASIA PEOPLES

New Order in Far East Amidst World Chaos Historic Inevitability

SUZUKI MAKES COMMENTS

President of Cabinet Planning Board Talks at Gunjin Kaikan

That the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the voluntary political will of East Asian peoples and the construction of a new order in this part of the globe amidst the world upheaval is a historic inevitability was stressed by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, in his address delivered Saturday afternoon at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan.

The Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Economic Construction Lecture Meeting was held under the auspices of the Fast Asia Economic Council after the closure of its third conference held at the Imperial Hotel for three days from December 4. General Yu Ching-yuan, the Minister of Agriculture of the Manchoukuo Government, and Chen Chun, the Minister of Interior of the National Government of China, also delivered addresses, in which they also stressed closer collaboration among the three nations for the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The address of General Suzuki follows in substance:

Now Forging Ahead

"Emancipating itself from the old world order of the 19th century, East Asia is now forging ahead for the establishment of a new order for its common prosperity. It is the will of the history and the voluntary political will of entire East Asia. There is a historic inevitability which recognizes the establishment of a new order for the common prosperity of East Asia amidst the world upheaval. Although there are those trying to hinder and resist the task of establishing the new order here, we are firmly determined to push ahead for the fulfilment of this historic task for the sake of East Asia. It is a tragedy of East Asia that we are forced to draw our sword against those people and their leaders who refuse to recognize this historic task.

"In reality, those countries who are trying to obscure this fact from the peoples of East Asia must be said the true enemy for the peace of East Asia. Which are hostile nations and who are their political leaders have now become quite clear. If they intend to continue and expand disturbances in East Asia, reasonable patience of Japan and East Asia will be made useless. Maintaining their just reason, the Japanese people are now closely watching if President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill are going to commit a historic evil of expanding further the world disturbance.

"The establishment of the firm order which will bring about lasting peace in East Asia is the actual policy and conviction of Japan carried out throughout the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. The realization of permanent peace in East Asia is the goal of Japan's ideal and we will strive hard toward it.

"The East Asiatic economy, by breaking the hard shell of the free trade economy, which formed the counter-part of the world political order set up during the 19th century, should be established on the basis of the principle self-sufficiency on the whole. In this sense it is easily imagined that the wider-sphere economy will be established as the world economic unit. In this case, raw materials and highly manufactured goods will become the objective of future trade transactions between the spheres of wider-economy. Therefore, it is firmly convinced that normal economic relations of the world be established only on the fair and equal distribution of raw materials.

"In conclusion, East Asia must have a fundamental principle regarding a new world economic order. Materialization of this principle alone will contribute to the world prosperity."

Last Day Session

At its last day session held Saturday morning the East Asia Economic Council unanimously adopted the following resolution which were made public in the form of a statement expressing its firm determination to redouble its efforts for attainment of its historic-mission to enhance the synthetic economic strength.

The statement reads as follows:

"The time has come when the fate of the Asiatic races numbering about 1,000 million will be fixed with the East Asiatic situation becoming grave. At

(Continued on Page 2)

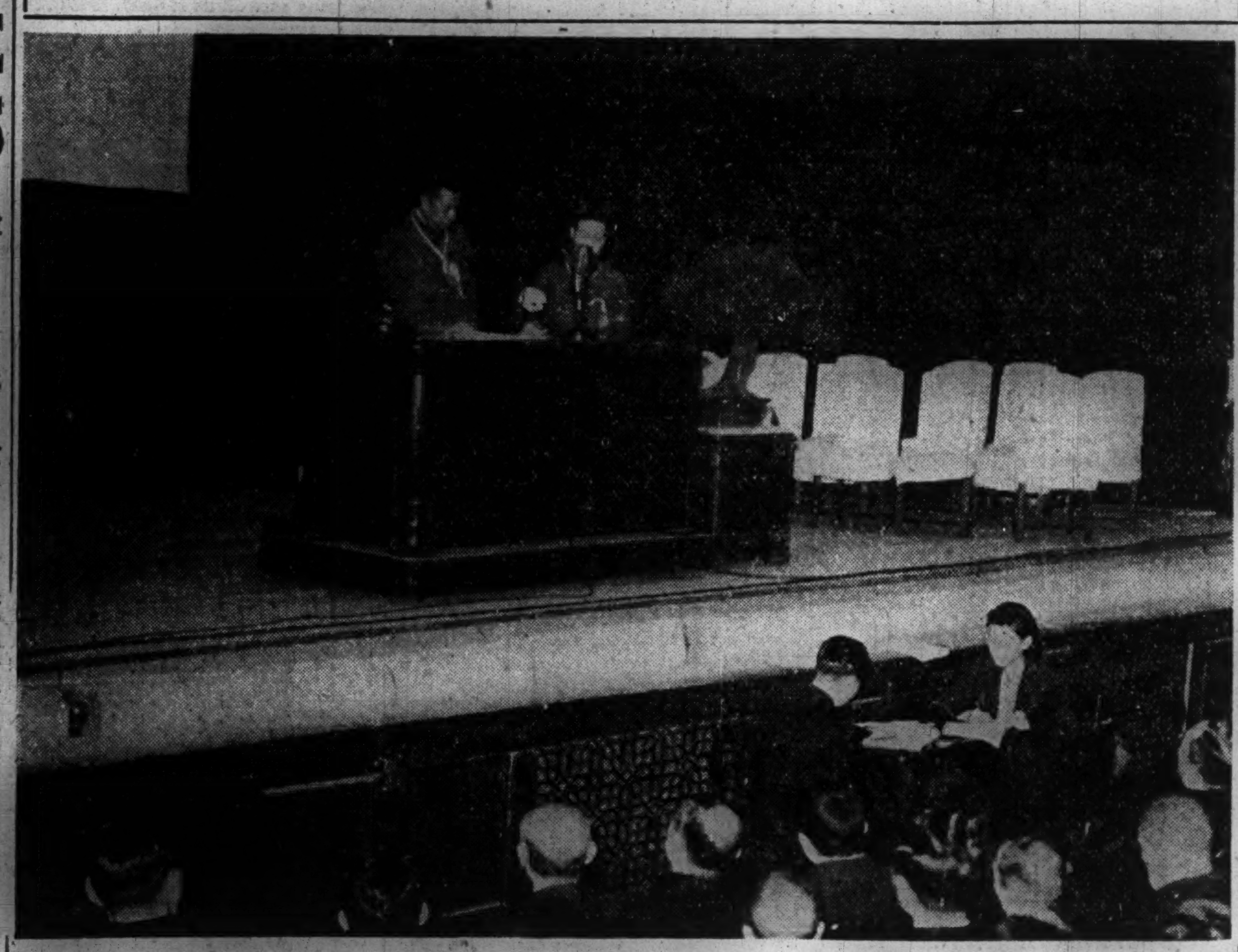
Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may recur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however, any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

December 8, 1941.

The Japan Times, Limited.

Addressing Co-Prosperity Rally



A large-scale lecture meeting on "Economic Construction in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" was held under the auspices of the East Asia Economic Council at the Gunjin Kaikan Saturday afternoon. The event took place after the convention of the Council ended during the same morning. The speakers were Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Manchoukuo's Agriculture Minister Yu Ching-yuan, China's Minister of the Interior Chen Chun, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo Li Shao-keng, and others. The picture shows Ambassador Li making a speech.

IMPERIAL OIL TAKES JAPAN OIL'S FIELDS

First Step to Effect Control of Entire Industry in Japan Seen in Transfer

MARKS EPOCHAL CHANGE

Two Other Companies to Be Absorbed, Giving Control of 90% of Production

Official announcement concerning the control of Japan's oil industry was made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry Saturday and with it an epochal change has come over the fundamental structure of the industry. Simultaneously, appointment of Keizaburo Hashimoto, president of the Japan Oil Company, to the presidency of the Imperial Oil Company as successor to Yoshiaki Hatta, who was appointed Railways Minister several days ago, was announced.

Since recently the Ministry has been cudgelling its brains on the merger and control of companies interested in the oil industry. Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi has decided on a plan for making Imperial Oil take over the whole oil fields operated and owned by Japan Oil as the first step to effect the control of the entire oil industry.

The official announcement says that all personnel and equipment in the domain of the oil field department of Japan Oil should be turned over to Imperial Oil and that an appraisal committee for the buying of the total oil fields should be organized for quick disposal of the business.

With the transfer of all oil fields to Imperial Oil, Japan Oil will remain as a refining concern. The Government has decided to render possible help in the buying of such fields by Imperial Oil. Whether the payment to Japan Oil will be made in cash or in shares of Imperial Oil is yet to be decided. As a result, Japan Oil's oil fields, occupying about 80 per cent of the total fields in this country, will be taken over by Imperial Oil.

In the meantime, the Japan Mining Company of the Nissan interests, and the Nakano Mining Company also will be absorbed by Imperial Oil, this national policy institution thereby being arranged to assume control of more than 90 per cent of the whole oil fields in this country.

This epochal venture in the oil industrial circles of Japan means Imperial Oil will be steeped in production increase of petroleum products at a time when the oil question forms one of the most important issues for this country to solve.

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi made the following statement concerning the absorption of all oil fields of Japan Oil by Imperial Oil Saturday, according to Domei:

"Troubles confronting the control of the oil industry in this country due to difficult circumstances between the Japan Oil Company and Imperial Oil Company have been radically solved, when Japan Oil, with its unusual determination to cooperate in the national policy and laying aside its tradition since early in the Meiji Era, has expressed its willingness to transfer all of its oil fields to Imperial Oil. As a result, the oil industry will be unified materially and also through personnel relations. The fact will contribute a great deal toward the development of

(Continued on Page 2)

Costa Rica Shaken By Violent Quake, Buildings Rocked

I.N.S.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, December 5.—One of the most severe earthquakes which has rocked Costa Rica for many years, occurred today at 2:50 p.m., causing a panic among the inhabitants, while buildings were dangerously shaken. Slight earthquakes are frequent in the Republic, and the houses are built to withstand these, presenting a mixture of Spanish and modern style.

JAPANESE CRAFT RAID LUSHIH FIRST TIME

Sienyang, Northwest of Sian, Also Attacked—Fuel Depot Blown Up

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 6.—Formations of Japanese aircraft this afternoon carried out their first raid upon the Lushih airfield, 90 kilometers southeast of Tungkwan, destroying the runway and reducing military barracks and munition's depots.

Inflicting heavy damage upon the enemy advanced air base, Japanese planes all returned safely to their base.

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT, December 6.—Taking off from their base early this morning, formations of the Japanese air units this morning gave a surprise attack on Sienyang, a city 35 kilometers northwest of Sian in Shensi Province on the Lunghai Railway. The raiders destroyed also hangars, a fuel depot and an airdrome located 6 kilometers northeast of the city. They all returned to the base safely.

According to information available here, four S.S. model enemy bombers which were heading from Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, to Chengtu, capital of Szechuen Province, on December 4 disappeared somewhere alarmed by a report of the Japanese air force staging an attack in that region. One plane, however, is reported to have reached Chengtu later.

BRITISH REJECT PLEA OF MALAYA TIN MAKERS

Repeal Wanted on Export Tax Of Ore to Enable Smelting In U.S.

Domei

LONDON, December 4.—The British Government announced yesterday it had rejected a plea by Malayan tin producers for repeal of the export tax on tin ore in order to enable them to have ore smelted in the United States.

Officials told questioners that the Colonial Office considered it would be wasteful of shipping and labor to permit Malayan ore to be sent to the United States when "smelted tin is practically pure and stores most economically since it requires no packing.

"We are getting valuable dollars for exchange from this smelted tin and thus far have received no representations whatever from the United States Government for reconsideration of this duty," they stated.

Air Force Leave Cancelled

I.N.S.

CANBERRA, December 5.—All army air force leave at Port Darwin has been cancelled by order, it is reported here today.

ROMMEL'S SOLDIERS RECAPTURE GAMBUT

Place Midway Coastal Highway Between Tobruk and Bardia, London Admits

ENEMY ATTACKS 3 TIMES

British Assault at El Duda Renewed But Germans Inflict Heavy Punishment

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—German forces have recaptured Gambut, midway on the coastal highway between the Libyan coastal town of Tobruk and Bardia, in North Africa, authoritative quarters in London admitted today.

El Duda Attack

I.N.S.

CAIRO, December 5.—The communique issued today says that the enemy yesterday renewed their attack at El Duda. Two vigorous attacks were repulsed with heavy casualties. In the third attack the enemy gained a little ground most of which was subsequently recaptured with the enemy again suffering heavy casualties.

The Indian troops attacked the enemy in semi-prepared positions near Bir el Gobi and destroyed 14 Italian tanks. Small bodies of the enemy remain in the area while many more are seen retreating toward the northwest.

In the north of El Gobi, British mobile columns attacked the enemy, destroying four tanks and inflicting casualties.

In the frontier area the New Zealanders engaged the enemy column west of Menastir in which about 100 Germans were killed and 100 prisoners, mostly Italians, were captured.

Tobruk Life Described

Reuters

CAIRO.—Life in Tobruk, as the garrison fought their way forward to establish contact with the main British forces, is vividly described by Reuters Special Correspondent with the British Forces, in a series of belated dispatches just received here.

One dispatch was brought from Tobruk by a young Australian pilot, who landed at Tobruk after a dog-fight in order to replenish his ammunition. It describes how a famous Eastern Counties line regiment, acting with heavy infantry tanks and north England

(Continued on Page 2)

Two New Books for Teaching Language, Culture of Japanese Coming Next Year

Two new books for teaching the Japanese language and culture will be published somewhere about March next year, according to an arrangement reached on Friday at the Education Ministry when a meeting of the third section of the Text-Books Compilation Committee was held in the third assembly hall of the Ministry.

One of the new books is the third volume of the series called "Japanese Language Readers," and its contents, it is said, will be suitable for the reading of fourth year pupils in the National Schools. It will be so compiled that the pupil's progress in reading will be encouraged by information regarding Japanese daily life and old Japanese customs, and will contain about 100 pages with numerous colored illustrations.

The other book, which will be entitled "Sakura," or "Cherry Blossom", will, in its 50 pages, give much information about this flower which is regarded as the most expressive symbol of the national character of Japan. It will contain interesting details about various places famous for their cherry blossoms, such as Yoshino, Arashiyama and Uyeno (Tokyo), and will also give explanations of certain well-known Japanese poems, both old and new, composed about the flower, as well as some of the more charming legends connected with it.

"Sakura", it is further stated, will serve as a sequel to "The Life of University Students in Japan", which was compiled by the same writer. The Japanese language employed in this book is intended only for more alvanced students of the tongue.

GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELLING MOSCOW IN FURIOUS BATTLE

Russian Announcement Claims Enemy Batteries Are Quickly Silenced

SERIOUS THREAT ARISES

Several Tanks of 3rd Nazi Division Already Appear On Tula Highway

Domei

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Columbia Broadcasting System today heard a British re-broadcast of a Moscow radio report that German artillery has been shelling Moscow.

The Moscow announcement claimed, however, that Soviet forces quickly silenced the German batteries.

Pravda Fears Attack

I.N.S.

MOSCOW, December 5.—The Pravda today reports that a serious threat on Moscow has arisen, announcing that on the Tula highway several tanks of the advancing Third German Division have already appeared.

The Soviet communique issued today says that in the fighting along the entire front lasting all day long, the Russians beat off several furious enemy attacks in a number of sections on the western front. The Soviets have improved their positions by successful counter-attacks. Thirty-five German planes were shot down on December 4 while the Soviets lost 13, says the same communique.

Reds Repulse Nazis

I.N.S.

STOCKHOLM, December 5.—Morning papers here today published a report that the Soviets in heavy counter-attacks repulsed the Germans trying to break through the Narofominsk area. The Germans fled with 2,300 killed and wounded and 36 heavy guns, 45 field guns and many prisoners taken.

The German 297th Division was wiped out on the southern front with a loss of 4,000 men. Fierce fighting continues at Klin and Volokalmsk, where the Germans are retreating in face of strong Soviet counter-attacks.

Red Capital Calm

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 4.—Despite the threatening situation, the people of Moscow are reported to be going calmly about their sundry tasks and good order is being maintained in the capital which is under martial law.

Telephone communications still are being maintained between the besieged Soviet capital and the wartime capital of Kuibishev. A telephone call last night to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow which is being cared for by Russian caretakers, revealed that Japanese property in Moscow has not suffered damage.

Moscow was said to be thickly blanketed with snow as workers who annually shovel snow from the capital's streets mostly have been called to the front.

The Moscow river has frozen over completely. No great changes are discernible about the Red Square, although all aspects of city life are tinged with the war and individual lives have been swallowed in the surging current of the anti-Fascist war.

Street cars, motorbuses and trolley buses still move through Moscow's streets, but traffic has thinned about considerably compared with a month ago.

Red army officers can be seen daily in open areas training battalions of workers who drill in their work clothes after work.

Supply Ship Sunk

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—A communique issued by the Air Ministry here this morning stated that, yesterday evening planes of the Coastal Command sank an enemy supply ship off the coast of Norway besides bombing a wireless station in Norway. The identity of the ship was not disclosed.

Shortage of Foodstuff Faces Kuibishev As New Capital's Population Doubles

Domei

HARBIN, December 5.—"The population of Kuibishev since the establishment of the temporary Red capital there has almost doubled resulting in a severe shortage of foodstuffs and fuel," said Kakuzo Maeshiba returning Tokyo Nichi Nichi war correspondent in an interview here today. Describing with vivid detail the recent conditions in Russia and his experiences, he continued.

"I flew from Kuibishev on November 21 to Sverdlovsk on a military plane and from there I continued my journey by train.

"When I left, Kuibishev was in utter confusion; the normal population of 300,000 having grown overnight to more than 500,000 due to the inflow of evacuees from the districts near the front. Of course, the supply of foodstuffs and fuel has not been enough to keep up with the phenomenal growth and the price of food has skyrocketed. For instance, a single egg costs more than three rubles when I left and probably costs more now. Fuel for heating purposes is so scarce that the people of Kuibishev including officials stand in queues in front of public bathhouses, there being no other places which supply any warmth.

"I left Moscow on September 16. Even then, the daily bombings by German planes were wreaking havoc in the city. Such a strict control of fifth column activities was made by the OGPU that any person suspected of subterfuge was seized and shot on the spot.

"Blackouts were not held in Kuibishev when I arrived there but German air raids have grown so frequent since that strict precautions are being taken.

"Judging from the number of women working on the trains on the Far Eastern railroads, I would say that the USSR has mobilized its women."

Mr. Maeshiba concluded that Ambassador Yoshitsugu Tatekawa with all the members of the Embassy and 26 Japanese news correspondents are remaining in Kuibishev in spite of the cold and danger.

FRANCE TELLS U.S. TO MIND BUSINESS

Ministry of Interior Protests America on Questions Concerning Paris Only

HULL MAKES CRITICISM

Asserts French Government Is Inadequately Informed About Indo-China

I.N.S.

VICHY, December 5.—A protest against the interference by the United States on questions solely interesting to France and its Colonial Empire is contained in a declaration to the press today by the Information Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

Regarding the assertion by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that the French Government is inadequately informed about events in French Indo-China, the declaration stated that it stands to reason that the French Government is, at least, as well informed as were American circles concerning the happenings in territories under French administration.

U.S. Moves Pointed Out

The declaration stated that Washington had announced that assistance conformably to the Lease-Lend Act program would be extended to the De Gaullist regime. At the same time Washington proclaimed that the French regions in Africa occupied by the rebels would be regarded as forming part of the United States defense zone.

"It is remarkable that after such noisy and inopportune demonstrations, the same American circles should profess to be the champions of the inviolability of the French Empire," emphasized the declaration.

The declaration further points out that the French Government is charged with lacking in freedom of action in defining its policy, while at the same time the United States has arrogated itself the right to intervene in purely French affairs.

The declaration concludes by stressing that it is regrettable that President Roosevelt should support the De Gaullist intrigues and points out that the French Government considers the application of such methods as detrimental to the general interests of the great Powers.

Deny Anti-Japan Rumors

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 5.—Emphatic denials have been made by the informed quarters regarding the persistent propaganda spread by third parties to the effect that Japan is preparing military operations against Thailand. The informed quarters declared that conditions neither in French Indo-China nor in Thailand were giving cause for any misgivings with regard to immediate danger to either of these countries.

It was declared that all reports on the dispatch of strong Japanese troop contingents to Indo-China and all allegations about Franco-Japanese tension are pure inventions. The Franco-Japanese relations are based on the defense agreement of both countries concluded in July this year. This means, it was reiterated, the joint defense of Indo-China in case the colony is attacked by a third Power. It was pointed out here that the Premier of Thailand also issued a similarly reassuring statement while declaring that Thailand was feeling itself never menaced by the Japanese on the Indo-China border.

U.S.-CAIRO AIR SERVICE

Planes to Carry Only Officials and Diplomatic Mails

Domei

CAIRO, December 3.—Brigadier-General Adler, yesterday said the United States army was announcing establishment of a supply and maintenance organization with an American staff.

General Adler disclosed that the United States Army Air Corps would operate a six-day air service from Washington to Cairo for officials and diplomatic mail, "but no United States nationals will be thrown into the combat zone."

NAZIS CIRCUMSPECT TO JAPAN-U.S. TALK

Still Keeps Silence Although Tokyo Has Presented Final Reply

BELIEVE RUPTURE NEAR

Back Nippon's Inability to Accept Demand of Basic Problems Settlement

Asahi Service

BERLIN, December 5.—Germany is taking a cautious attitude toward the Japan-America negotiation and has refrained from expressing any official view, though it has now come to the final stage of success or failure with the presentation of the Japanese reply to the United States President's inquiry.

German newspapers have also maintained silence so far on the question. Information reaching here has given an impression that the negotiation is now a step before rupture because the United States still demands the priority settlement of basic problems that cannot be accepted by Japan. The German side is supporting Japan's attitude as expressed in Premier General Hideki Tojo's recent statement and also the address of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo at the East Asia Economic Conference, and has unofficially announced its view that these two addresses have best reflected the present stage of the negotiation.

Nazi Organ Comments

The National Zeitung, Nazi organ of Essen, discussed in its editorial published today under the title "Japanese Attitude Is Clear" the Japan-America negotiations that reached the final stage and said that although President Roosevelt is trying to make the Soviet Union and Great Britain face Japan, by every possible psychological and diplomatic tactic, for avoiding a war to be fought by the United States singlehanded against Japan, Great Britain has learned the true intention of the United States and thus is not welcoming a Japan-America war. Thus the newspaper analyzed the delicate relation among Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, and said as follows:

"President Roosevelt questioned Japan on the current situation in the Pacific, but it was a threatening measure for continuing the negotiation, taken confusedly with the declaration of Japan's strong attitude by Premier Tojo. The true intention of President Roosevelt was to threaten Japan and thus finally to bring Japan into war. For that end he adopted psychological diplomatic tactics while trying to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, or in other words the political backgrounds of the coming Japan-America war.

Great Britain Flaunting

"In the meanwhile Great Britain threatened Japan by widely advertising the mobilization of troops in Singapore, Malaya, Burma and Australia, and thus seemed to be backing the United States. But actually Great Britain is not desiring a Japan-America war. If a war happens in the Pacific the United States will only engage in minor operations and it would be Great Britain that will be made to face Japan. Thus fearing the transfixing of some of her naval strength and the American fleet in the Pacific, Great Britain has come to entertain fear that President Roosevelt's policy toward Japan is going too far.

"That Prime Minister Winston Churchill had advised the United States to compromise with Japan reflects this situation. Then the Soviet Union knows that if she joins the Japan-America war, she will be only attacked by Japan in Siberia and will also service for the plan of the United States to bridge from Alaska to Asia. President Roosevelt also must know the military strength of the United States. But it is doubtful whether at the final critical moment of the Japan-America negotiation he could make a rational judgment."

EASIER ATMOSPHERE IN TALKS REPORTED BY JAPANESE PRESS

Roosevelt, Hull Said to Realize They Went Too Far in Handling Discussions

VIOLATED SECRECY PLEDGE

Nomura and Kurusu Determined To Persuade U.S. to Accept Japan's Terms

Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu left the American State Department Friday after their eighth official contact with Roosevelt administration leaders on the problems of the Pacific, imperturbable, and, as the Washington correspondent of the Nichi Nichi put it, firm as a rock, indicating their determination to leave nothing undone to induce the United States to accept Japan's most reasonable terms for a settlement of pending differences.

Atmosphere Seen Eased

The Washington correspondent of the Asahi, in a radio-telephone account of the Nomura-Kurusu-Hull meeting on Friday, said that his impression was that the meeting took place in a somewhat eased atmosphere. He said that he had been led to understand that Secretary of State Hull said a number of things that pleased the Japanese envoys during the meeting. The American official reportedly said to the Japanese: "I feel exhausted. I wonder how you manage to keep so well!"

It is possible to link this with the following statement made by the Washington correspondent of the Nichi Nichi in his radio-telephone conversation with his paper:

"There is evidence to show that both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull are beginning to realize that they have allowed themselves to be carried too far by sentiment in their handling of the negotiations with Japan. The two leaders evidently were a bit flustered when the President disclosed the nature of the subject of negotiation between Washington and Tokyo and when the State Secretary used language derogatory to Japan in his discussion of the Pacific situation with newspaper men.

"Observers in Washington are inclined to the belief that the speech of Premier Hideki Tojo at the mass meeting in Hibiya Park last Sunday, coupled with the circulation of wild rumors about immediate Japanese action, was behind the suspension of the holiday of President Roosevelt at Warm Springs and his hurried return to Washington. It is true that the Premier's speech frightened Roosevelt administration leaders to a great extent. But this does not wholly explain the lack of self-possession which was displayed by the President and the State Secretary in making their pointed references to the current Japanese-American talks in violation of the agreement whereby both sides were to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the critical conversations.

"Both the President and State Secretary, it seems, have been giving indications of their realization of the extremes to which they went in making their statements which raised a storm of protest in Japan."

A marked increase was observable in the resolve of the Japanese people on Saturday as reports arrived of the step taken by the American Government in publishing the contents of the reply from Japan to the inquiry addressed by the United States on December 2 following the meeting on Friday.

The atmosphere became visibly surcharged as it was reported in the capital that President Roosevelt promptly called Secretary Hull into conference for a discussion of the attitude to be adopted by the United States toward the Japanese reply.

The Asahi came out on Saturday afternoon with a report [illegible] the Japanese-American [illegible] are entering a very critical [illegible] that the officials and [illegible] need to maintain the [illegible] watch on the behavior [illegible] States in the next [illegible]

U.S. Said Dilly-[illegible]

The disclosure of the [illegible] Japanese reply to the [illegible] quiry gave the Nichi [illegible] think that there is no [illegible] doubt that the United [illegible] termined to employ the [illegible] tracting the negotiations [illegible] with the intention of [illegible] strengthening defenses [illegible] area. The immediate [illegible] State Department in [illegible] Japanese reply, the [illegible] to make sure of obtaining [illegible] of public opinion in the [illegible] the policy of the Roosevelt [illegible] tion in the current negotiations [illegible] possible break-down would [illegible] on Japan.

The Chugai, in a stern mood, [illegible] readers that there would be [illegible] Japan to dread in the action of [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2)

The Weather

Tokyo and vicinity today and tonight: cloudy, with northerly winds clearing up later and also clear skies at night. Monday, fine weather but becoming cloudy later, (announcement at 9 p.m. Saturday). Highest temperature in Tokyo Saturday, 54.5° F., lowest, 43.7°. Humidity at noon, 55 per cent. Sunrise today, 6:37 a.m., sunset, 4:28 p.m.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM STILL UNANSWERED

Finland, Rumania and Hungary Non-Committal to Stopping Aid to Nazis

AMERICA KEPT INFORMED

Helsinki's Chance Disappeared With Evacuation of Hangoe By Russians

Domei

LONDON, December 5.—Up to a late hour tonight, no communication had reached London from Finland, Rumania or Hungary in reply to a British note requesting cessation of aid to Germany, Reuters reports.

The news agency said that the United States has been kept fully informed of the steps being taken.

The last excuse for Finland's attack on the Soviet Union was claimed to have disappeared with the evacuation of Hangoe Peninsula by the Soviets.

The news agency said that the principal effect of the British declaration of war would be:

1. Finland would be treated as an enemy country at the peace settlement.
2. The British blockade would operate fully against Finland.
3. British forces would take action against Finland whenever the opportunity occurred.
4. All Finns in Britain would be interned.

Informed quarters here expressed their belief that the Government would declare war on Finland if a reply to the British ultimatum is not received from Finland by midnight tonight.

State of War Seen

I.N.S.

LONDON, December 5.—It is authoritatively pointed out here today that while technically a state of war does not exist between Britain and Finland, Rumanian and Hungary, the British communications which are being sent to the three countries will bring about a state of war after they are received.

No statement regarding the date and time on which the state of war will be held to begin is made but it is assumed that it will follow shortly after the arrival of the notes to these countries.

Note:—The Hungarian Premier announced before the Parliament that a state of war will exist beginning December 8, according to a Budapest dispatch received by the German News Agency.

Regarding the ultimatum contained in the notes sent to these countries, it is officially stated that "at the end of last week the British Government addressed notes to Finland, Hungary and Rumania for the purpose of averting further deterioration of relations between Britain and these countries.

"The notes called for a reply not later than tonight. At the present moment no reply has been received. It is safe to assume that the British Government will continue to await replies and the failure to receive them should not be taken to imply that a declaration of war would follow.

"But if no replies are received by midnight, a new phase will arise and the British Government will consider this new phase in consultations with the Dominions and the other allies."

The Daily Express today published a Stockholm dispatch which reports that dramatic scenes were enacted at Helsinki when the British note was received. Leading Finnish politicians were called into the presidential palace in an effort to persuade the Government to accept the British proposals.

Although the peace party included leading Social Democrats and members of the Swedish People's Party, their arguments failed against the military circles. Simultaneously, German Minister to Finland von Bluecher is reported to have expressed concern over the problem of Finnish food supplies, and stated that in the event of a separate peace on the promise of Anglo-American food, the transports carrying the supply could never reach Finland. Berlin, on the other hand, is ready to increase the amount of foodstuffs for Finland, he assured them.

For Own Good

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—Commenting on the rejection of the British ultimatum by Finland, Hungary and Rumania, a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today declared that such moves were dictated solely by the national interests of these countries.

The spokesman, however, did not reveal the contents of replies made by these Governments.

Parliament Rejects Ultimatum

I.N.S.

BUDAPEST, December 5.—The Hungarian Parliament today unanimously approved the rejection of the British ultimatum.

Prior to the formal rejection, the Hungarian Premier, Ladislas de Bardossy, addressing the Parliament tonight declared:

"I must inform you with indignation that the American Minister, representing the British interests in Budapest, visited me, transmitting a note from the British Government, demanding that Hungary cease military operations against Soviet Russia by midnight of December 5. A similar note has been transmitted to the Finnish and Rumanian Governments."

Premier Bardossy told the Parliament that he explained to the American Minister that the presence of the Soviet army about the frontier was a constant danger for Hungary and Germany, and added:

"We shall continue this struggle with the fullest solidarity; we alone are entitled to decide how to defend our interests."

The Premier presumed that this uninterfering with Hungary's business might be one way measure of the British Government as many Britons hold

a different opinion on this subject, and further said:

"The decision of the British Government is directed not only against us but against the whole of Europe. We are firmly convinced that the decision of the British Government will find the whole of the Hungarian nation fully united in its opinion about the decision and in accepting the consequences."

The House rose and enthusiastically cheered the Premier and the Hungarian army.

Cooperative Council Of I.R.A.A. to Meet Monday With Tojo

The second five-day general meeting of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be convened Monday. The outstanding features of the first day session will be addresses by Premier Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada. The other Cabinet members will address the conference at later sessions. The Premier will make two addresses, speaking as the Premier of his Cabinet, concurrently the president of the rule aid society, and in his capacity as War Minister. The address by the Foreign Minister, which has aroused wide-spread interest, is expected to deal exhaustively with the nation's foreign policy notably the Government's attitude toward the Pacific problem which is a subject of official negotiation between Tokyo and Washington.

Easier Atmosphere In Talks Reported By Japanese Press

(Continued from Page 1)

United States Government in making public all the documents which have changed hands between Tokyo and Washington in the current negotiations for a settlement of the problems of the Pacific. Throughout the long drawn out talks, the paper said, Japan has adhered to an attitude which will bear the closest examination, the attitude of contributing to the establishment of a world order based on a just and therefore enduring peace.

The Washington correspondent of the Asahi told his paper over the radio-telephone Saturday that Ambassador Nomura gave an exclusive collective interview to Japanese correspondents as they left the State Department after the critical eighth Japanese-American talk.

The Ambassador, according to the correspondent's account of the interview at which he himself was present, was asked by a newspaper man whether he intended to make further contact with Roosevelt leaders. Smiling, he returned the reply that he would appear at the State Department any time he wished. Here he quoted President Roosevelt to the effect that the relationship of the United States with Japan is one of friendship and peace.

The Ambassador, according to the correspondent, concluded his press interview by asking those present to let the people of Japan know that Ambassador Kurusu and himself are in high spirits and imperturbable.

For the first time since the Japanese-American negotiations got under way, the Asahi correspondent reported, Secretary of State Hull said nice things to the Japanese envoys at their meeting on Friday.

"I wonder how you manage to keep so well physically," the Secretary told the envoys.

The remark was made in reference to the fact that he had been absent from his office for a few days, suffering from a cold.

Discussing the activities of the agents of Britain, the Netherlands, and Chungking in Washington, the correspondent had this to say:

"The Governments which are hostile toward Japan are maneuvering to get President Roosevelt to commit his country to schemes which would enable them to continue resistance to Japan. The leaders of the Roosevelt administration seem to be coming round to the view that they have allowed themselves to be utilized by Chungking to a greater extent than is advisable in the best interests of their country. We refuse to take seriously the recent move by Great Britain in strengthening the defense of Singapore. The desire to avoid getting into trouble with Japan is entering into the consideration of the countries hostile toward Japan, notably Britain, in their dealings with the United States."

The correspondent acquainted himself with the fact that a majority of the Congressional leaders whom the President called into conference at the White House a few days ago were given the impression that the Chief Executive does not consider that a final showdown between Japan and the United States is close at hand.

According to the reading of the correspondent, the officials of the United States Treasury Department are advocating a stiff policy toward Japan. The correspondent has made sure that the leaders of the department would tighten the economic measures against Japan if the American proposals are not met.

The correspondent directed particular attention to the fact that the statement making public the contents of the Japanese reply to the American inquiry was not accompanied by any official commentary. He is sure that the release of the Japanese reply was a step of domestic significance. He expects the Roosevelt administration to formulate its policy in dealing with the Japanese reply after it has ascertained the sentiment of the people.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET DEBATES SITUATION

Prime Minister Says Army, Navy Authorized to Take More Fundamental Steps

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

Most Important Problems Are Listed by Melbourne Sun in Case of War

Domei

MELBOURNE, December 5.—Prime Minister Curtin stated that the Australian army and navy authorities have been authorized to take more fundamental steps in case of necessity, in a statement issued yesterday night.

The statement came after a Cabinet meeting which the Prime Minister called to order to discuss the Pacific situation. Chiefs of the Army General Staff and the Navy General Staff Office were also present at the conference.

When the Cabinet meeting was brought to an end late yesterday night, Prime Minister Curtin issued the statement to the above effect. In the statement Prime Minister Curtin also explained that the Australian wartime Cabinet together with the Chiefs of the General Staff Offices of the Army and Navy examined war preparations in the event of emergency.

Prime Minister Curtin added that his Cabinet also made a detailed examination of precautionary steps to meet whatever situation arises.

Melbourne Sun Comments

In this connection, the Melbourne Sun commented as follows:

"At the Cabinet meeting, the most important problems which Australia should take up in case large-scale naval warfare is staged in the Pacific include (1) to perfect the Australian army and naval forces so that they will display their maximum defensive strength, (2) to reorganize the air and land transportation system in the country to make up for sea routes which have the possibility of being cut off by enemy air activities, and (3) to reorganize commodity distribution to attain self-sufficiency in the supply of commodities and munitions.

Meanwhile, the sudden return of President Roosevelt to Washington from Warm Springs and the arrival of the British Fleet at Singapore give great pleasure to the Australian people.

The Australian people generally now feel that there is no possibility of being attacked on a large scale from sea as a result of the appearance of a big fleet in Singapore.

They interpret the appearance of President Roosevelt in the Japanese-American negotiations as the American promise of taking the leadership in the resistance offered by democratic nations against the state of aggression in East Asia.

Noteworthy is the fact that, however, the Australian Government has come to take an extremely positive attitude amidst the tense situation over the Pacific.

In this connection, the Melbourne Herald states that Australia has for the first time taken the direct step of interference with regard to the Pacific problems.

The paper further states that Australian diplomats abroad have been instructed by the home Government to act as representatives of a Pacific nation directly interested in the Pacific problems.

Curtin Remains in Canberra

Domei

LOS ANGELES, December 5.—After an emergency meeting of the Australian War Cabinet, John Curtin, Prime Minister, has decided to remain in Canberra during the weekend because of the Far Eastern situation, according to a Melbourne radio report intercepted by the National Broadcasting Company.

Meanwhile, the War Cabinet cancelled Christmas leaves for the Australian troops and authorized execution of plans for cooperation with the United States and the Dutch East Indies.

Dane Severs Connection

Domei

LONDON, December 3.—Count Reventlow, Danish Minister to London, yesterday notified the Danish Foreign Ministry he no longer was taking orders from it.

U.S. Defense Bill

I.N.S.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The House of Representatives today passed the new $8,000,000,000 national defense bill by a vote of 309 to 5. The bill supplies the funds to raise the strength of the United States army to 2,000,000 men and to double the tank production.

QUEZON GETS BLAME FOR POOR DEFENSE

Simms, Foreign Editor of Scripps-Howard, Denounces Commonwealth Chief

REJECTION OF HELP CAUSE

Responsible in Snubbing Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill Providing U.S. Protection

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—William Philip Simms, foreign editor of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, yesterday blamed President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth for lack of adequate naval and military as well as civilian defense in the islands.

Mr. Simms said Mr. Quezon was to blame because he was responsible for rejection of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill designed partly to provide for maintenance of American naval and military reservations in the Philippines. Mr. Quezon then led the drive for the Tydings-McDuffie Act which left the matter of bases an open question, "but it was obvious the United States would not spend $100,000,000 on bases only to abandon them after completion," said Mr. Simms.

Quezon's Speech Hit

United Press

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican of Michigan and expert on Philippine affairs, yesterday denounced the speech on defense of Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Commonwealth Government.

Mr. Quezon inferentially attacked Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, in the speech and blamed dilatory tactics of American "theorists" for the Philippines' lack of defense preparations.

Representative Crawford told the United Press he "would not be surprised" to see a military government established in the Philippines. He also defended the United States from charges of blocking Philippine defense preparations and said the delay was caused by the Quezon administration's desire to have control of large expenditures.

Mr. Crawford said that the United States government was required to take steps "to save Quezon from his own crowd. The situation there has sadly degenerated.

"What's taking place in Manila is unbelievable," said Representative Crawford. "At the same time, the general Far Eastern situation grows worse every minute. The Philippines are up against cold steel. We must act quickly and forcefully to meet this crisis."

Meanwhile the Washington Post in an editorial said that "Mr. Quezon's explanation of the Philippines' lack of civilian defenses was important chiefly as evidence that the years do not bring any diminution of the shrewd administrator's political agility.

"Obviously, some sort of explanation for civilian defense inadequacies was in order, so Mr. Quezon found it politically expedient to pin responsibility on American critics of his administration," said the newspaper, "but the main reason for Manila's scant air raid protection is Mr. Quezon's month's long squabble with Mr. Sayre, over who should pay for them, the Commonwealth or the United States."

Union Sends Reply

United Press

MANILA, December 2.—The Philippines Civil Liberties Union today submitted a lengthy "polite" reply to a speech in which President Manuel Quezon assailed the Union.

The reply tore down, point by point, charges which Mr. Quezon made against the Union by citing previous Quezon utterances.

The reply cited a statement Mr. Quezon made at a press conference October 15, 1940, when Mr. Quezon said there were no plans afoot to construct air raid shelters because he could "almost guarantee" there would not be a single bomb falling over Manila for at least 18 months.

When a newspaperman asked why the period was limited to 18 months, Mr. Quezon replied "I could have just as well have said three years."

Indicating that Mr. Quezon's criticism of the Union was the result of other reasons, the Union reply said that its other activity included, firstly, opposition to citizenship applications by Axis nationals; secondly, that it had protested government aid to concerns with pro-Axis affiliations or leanings, and thirdly, it had taken action against employment of Axis nationals in Filipino firms, particularly when they were government or government subsidized.

Flying Boat Mars Fails in 1st Test, Motor Drops Off

I.N.S.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—The giant flying boat Mars was seriously damaged in its first water test run here today. A blade of the propeller broke off causing one of the four motors to drop off, which resulted in a fire. The fire was quickly extinguished by the Glenn Martin Company which built the plane for the navy. The Mars, designed primarily as a long-range bomber, weighs 135,000 pounds when fully loaded. The wing span measures 181 feet.

Imperial Oil Takes Japan Oil's Fields

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan's oil industry."

Through Mr. Kishi's efforts it has been decided Mr. Hashimoto will be appointed president of the Imperial Oil Company and he concurrently will keep his present post as president of the Japan Oil Company. Mr. Hashimoto's assumption of that important post will be announced formally early this week.

Co-Prosperity Bloc Voluntary Outcome Of E. Asia People

(Continued From Page 1)

this juncture the third session of the East Asia Economic Council has been opened in order to exchange views on measures for concentration of the economic strength in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"No matter what kind of pressure may be placed inimical countries to hamper the projected establishment of a new order in East Asia, we will proceed with achievement of our mission for lasting prosperity of East Asia. Herewith, the East Asia Economic Council is firmly determined to achieve its mission by putting its soul in enhancing the synthetic economic strength of East Asia."

Following the close of the session, a lecture meeting was held under the auspices of the Council at the Gunjin Kaikan at 1 p.m. Saturday when Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, delivered an address on "establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Rommel's Soldiers Recapture Gambut

(Continued From Page 1)

machine-gunners, slashed away forward toward a ridge and gained its objective by sun-down recently and at midnight had made contact with New Zealand mechanized forces. By night-fall it was estimated that there were 2,000 prisoners in Tobruk, with Germans as well as Italians giving themselves up.

A young gunner sitting on an observation pole, just outside the perimeter, telegraphed frantically to his brigade asking what he should do, as there were 800 enemy troops around his pole trying to surrender.

At the eastern perimeter, on the Bardia road, the correspondent counted 10 enemy tanks knocked out and five others lying idle, obviously out of petrol.

Some of the prisoners made interesting statements. Some affirmed that they continued to fight encouraged by reports that German tanks were rushing up from Tripoli for relief.

Today Lives Forever in a Photo
ICHIJO STUDIO
ICHIJO, F.R.P.S.
19 Nakanocho, Azabu. Tel. 48-2734

Be As Fresh
as a spray of flowers . . . as bright as sunshine . . . in clothes cleaned the O. O. way! It's the SMART way to better dressing . . . the SAVING way to look better on less!
Phone in orders for all kinds of wearing apparel. Free pick-up and delivery.
O.O. Dry Cleaning Co.
YODOBASHI, TOKYO. PHONE: (37) 938

A Special Exhibition of the Old JAPANESE CHEST
UNTIL DEC. 31, 1941
at the Mingeikwan (Museum of Folk-Crafts)
861 Komaba, Meguro-ward, Tokyo

TAKUMI HANDICRAFT SHOP
WEST GINZA STREET

Potteries, Textiles, Lacquer Wares, Wood Works, Baskets, etc.
TEL. GINZA 57-2017

ADMIRAL
Old Vatted Whisky
and
Liqueur Whisky
Fine Flavour
Guaranteed Quality
Aged in the Wood
"Good Straight Whiskies"
Try this drink at our bar
NO. 10 STAND
T. Kameya & Co.
GINZA TOKYO
Phone: Ginza (57) 0772-3, 0775

Very Fine Old ¥8.80

Regular Quality ¥5.30

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

FOR CHRISTMAS

●GIVE HIM EXQUISITE NEW TORII CRAVATS OF HIGHEST QUALITY KYOTO SILK.
Torii Handbags
GINZA NISHI 6-CHOME
TEL: GINZA 1700

SILVER FOXES
Direct from Own Farm, Select Best Quality, But Prices Lower Than Last Year's.
Will be shown to all by appointment without obligation.
E. SEMF
Tel. 06-4200, International Apts., No. 2270, 1-chome, Araijuku, Omori-ku, Tokyo.

Friday, Dec. 12, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
The Fourth Subscription Concert of
TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Generalmusikdirektor
Conductor: MANFRED GURLITT
Italian Music Evening
1. Cherubini: Anacreon-Overture
2. Casella: Scarlattiana
3. Verdi: Aida-Prelude to Act 1.
4. Mendelssohn: Italian Symphony
ADMISSION: (A) ¥7.50 (B) ¥4.50 (for 3 Subscription Concerts, including tax)
(A) ¥3.00 (B) ¥2.00 (including tax)
Booking Off.: Play Guide, (Main and Branch Offices)
Columbia Ginza Store, Jujiya, Yamano Music Store and Jujido.

"Monique"
Fully experienced and skilfull dressmaker
Purveyors to Embassies and Legations
87 Yamashita-cho, YOKOHAMA
Tel. 2-3813

SUSPENDERS
Y. OMIYA & Co.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
TOKYO
Tel Ginza 3964
SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, COLLARS, NECKTIES, and GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Flower Prints
Water Colors
Christmas Cards
H. TAKEMURA & CO.
45 Bentendori
Yokohama. Tel. 2-1268

TRY OUR GOOD OIL PERMANENT WAVE
BY REAL American licensed experts
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor
(Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome. Phone 57-4393

Records Bought & Sold
MEIKYOKU-DO
14 JIMBOCHO 1-CHOME, KANDA
Tel. 25-2443

DEUTCHE Schi-Kurse
Jan. 11-25. 1942
Lehrer A. MOSANER
AKAKURA KANKO HOTEL

Taguchi Station
Tel. Akakura 15

SHINKOKU-GEKI
DECEMBER PERFORMANCE
1. "BENKEI" 2 scenes
Story by Mr. S. Hasegawa; Produced by Mr. M. Taniya; Stage lighting by Mr. U. Hamada; Stage arrangement by Mr. T. Nakamoto; Costumes by Mr. H. Tashiro.
2. "Sekishu-Ni-Ikiru" 3 scenes
(A Soldier Losing His Right Hand Is a Better Painter Now)
Participated in by the National Drama Dept. of the Board of Information.
Story by Mr. S. Ogawa and Mr. T. Kanzaki; Produced by Mr. Y. Takada; Stage arrangement by Mr. S. Ogawa; Stage lighting by Mr. S. Toyama; Music by Mr. N. Iida.
3. "Shanghai" (revised) 3 scenes
Story by Mr. O. Minato Revised by Mr. G. Akutsu; Produced and arranged by Mr. U. Hamada; Stage lighting by Mr. T. Nakamura; Music by Mr. K. Yamanouchi.
("Sekishu-Ni-Ikiru" is not included in the matinee program)
Until Dec. 25th, at 4:30 p.m. daily; Matinee from noon on Sundays
Admission: ¥4, ¥3.10, ¥1.80, ¥1.20 (tax included);
Matinee, ¥3.30, ¥2.50, ¥1.40, ¥0.80 (tax included)
TOKYO TAKARAZUKA GEKIJO
NEXT TO IMPERIAL HOTEL TEL. (57) 5961

Tatsumi as "Benkei"

You can enjoy the best picture in an armchair. The Little Theatre specially designed for small audience awaits you, and there are always seats available.
NICHIGEKI SHOGEKIJO
On the Fifth Floor of Nippon Gekijo, Yurakucho
Please use the Lift.
Tel. (23) 4567
SHOWING
7th—9th Dec.
Trude von Molo
Raub der Mona Lisa
10th—13th Dec.
Zalah Leander
HEIMAT
14th—16th Dec.
Harry Baur
Tarass Boulba

NEW YEAR'S SOCIAL WILL BE CURTAILED

Metropolitan Police Board Announces Move in Keeping With Spirit of War

Social gatherings meant for speeding the year-end and ushering in the New Year will be avoided as much as possible so that the privations at the war front may not be forgotten in the festivities involved in the gatherings, the Metropolitan Police Board instructed in its announcement made Friday clarifying the general principles for the authorities' surveillance on the general public both at the year-end and the New Year season.

The announcement is summarized as follows:

(1) The pine and other New Year decorations shall be as simple as possible. Economy shall also be exercised on the use of electric power likely to be consumed in excess in the season.

For First Five Days

(2) Restaurants and eating houses will be allowed to sell liquors from early morning during the first five days of the New Year. Their operation throughout night will be permitted only on December 31. On the same day, geisha houses may remain open till 1 o'clock at night. The public bath may operate at any time on the same day by obtaining permit from the police station.

(3) Strict surveillance will be exercised on the cooked foods placed on sale.

(4) Amusement establishments including movie houses and theaters are allowed to open in the morning hours during the two periods, from January 1 to 7 and January 15 to 17. They are, however, prohibited from resorting to too much alluring advertisements to attract audience.

(5) Street sports such as ball playing will be stringently controlled to secure smooth traffic. Street-stalls will be allowed to operate till 12 o'clock at night from December 25 to January 7. On December 31, the operation may continue throughout night. Taxis may run at any time from the very beginning of December 31 to 5 a.m. on January 1.

(6) At factories and plants, the workers will be so guided that their holidays will not be wasted in any idle way. Also they shall be instructed to refrain from drinking parties in the form of various social gatherings.

To Examine Weights

Meantime, the police authorities warned that dealers of various articles will be strict in measuring the weight of merchandise. To have this faithfully followed, the authorities will soon conduct the examination of all weighing beams in use at the shops and stores in Tokyo, it was also announced.

Very soon there will be a drastic diminution in the facilities for forwarding year-end and New Year presents by parcel post and other means, according to a decision reached by both the Communications and Railway Ministries.

The authorities of these two Ministries are reported as having stated on Thursday night that they hope "the old method of exchanging presents will be given up in favor of one more in accordance with the various wartime requirements."

The authorities have accordingly announced the following arrangements:

1. In the six major cities and Kawasaki City, the railway stations will accept charcoal, rice, sugar, matches, apples, oranges, potatoes, cabbages, onions, radishes, salted salmon and a few other similar goods only as forming part of suitable lots each of which will fill a freight car, for a few weeks from December 15. There will be no handling of these articles in smaller lots as house-to-house delivery luggage from the same date until December 31, nor of any articles in other categories from December 15 to January 10.

Bicycles to Be Restricted

2. The transportation of bicycles for a distance of less than 10 kilometers as railway baggage will be discontinued from December 15 to January 10, while skis will not be accepted as railway baggage from December 21 to January 10 at any of the designated stations, with the exception of Sapporo.

Moreover, the Communications Ministry has announced that the sending of oranges, apples and salmon by parcel post to any of the seven cities of Tokyo, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kyoto will be prohibited from December 10 to January 10.

The Communications Ministry also warns the public that there will be no special delivery system this season for New Year greeting cards and letters, but, said the announcement, "any cards and letters sent will be handled in the same way as ordinary mail matter."

The announcement concludes by requesting the general public "to refrain as much as possible from the old-fashioned custom of exchanging greetings both at the year-end and the New Year. The value of the post-cards and stamps thus saved could be turned to the purpose of encouraging and comforting the men in service at the front."

CLOSER UNITY STRESSED BY TWO ORGANIZATIONS

Information Board and Imperial Rule Assistance Leaders Discuss

With a view to making close the liaison between the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, a 40-minute conference was held among the leaders of the two bodies Friday.

Representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, Shigeru Hazama, Director of the Organization Bureau, and other officers were present. President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information and Vice-President Kiwao Okumura and other also attended the meeting.

The subject of discussions was the ways and means to strengthen the liaison between the two organizations with regard to the propaganda works in and out of the country as well as the displaying of the total national strength.

Further meetings of the similar nature are expected to take place in the near future.

Chief Figures in Kabuki for Foreigners

Mrs. Yayoi as the maiden in fan dance (left) and when she is transformed into a witch (right); the actress in another role (middle); Masagi-Hitotumatsu and Tsurugawa-shinjo in vocal and instrumental accompaniments (center); some of the musicians, Naniwa-Tayu, Tsuruzawa-Genpei, Tsurugawa-Shinjo and Tsurugawa-Genjo playing joruri (lower right); and Dr. Hitotumatsu and Tsuruzawa-Genpei in their interpretative roles (lower left).

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EMPIRE UPHELD

They Constitute Minimum of Demands for Freedom, Says Hochi Article

"There is nothing new in the three basic principles that Japan has declared to the whole world, and they are what are naturally to be demanded for the minimum of freedom and livelihood, and thus they constitute the minimum required for Japan's self protection. That the United States and other hostile nations have already violated these three basic principles is already known to the world. This point should not be forgotten," says Bunsho Takemura in his article published in the Hochi.

"What the United States has done and is still doing since the China affair is nothing but the violation of these three principles. We have borne what can be borne. We have declared them afresh to the world because we want to tell the United States to take her 'dirty feet out of the flower garden into which they have intruded.' We wish that she will leave the garden quietly. Where can be found such a gentlemanly country as Japan? Both Great Britain and the United States should closely look at Japan's peaceful attitude.

To Find 'Cancer'

"The spokesman of the third Konoye Cabinet said that the Japan-American negotiations are for ascertaining where is the cancer of the Pacific. There are some persons who say that the A-B-C-D anti-Japan encircling line does not exist. That is one way of looking at it. It may be said that Japan has been gradually removing such an encircling line. Yet, whatever others might say, it is a fact that an economic pressure has been brought on Japan. The method of one non-belligerent nation trying to reduce the people of another non-belligerent country to starvation is the vilest weapon of all strategies that might well appeal to loan sharks. It cannot be said whether the Japanese Cabinet was calm or not in face of the asset freezing effected in July, but there is no doubt that the United States thought that Japan was easy to handle. Thus all the American newspapers at once started to stimulate war against Japan. Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in particular made very loud noises. But when it was learned that Japan's attitude has become further intensified, the American authorities suppressed the journalistic fantastic cry for war, and thus tried to delay the Japan-American negotiations.

"At the extraordinary Diet session, Premier General Hideki Tojo expressed his iron determination and said that he was always speaking to the whole world. The United States toned down her arguments but at the same time devoted herself to aiding the hostile encircling line. It is strange that in the midst of such a situation, the Japan-American negotiations are being held at Washington.

"The United States fears Germany. She must be extremely afraid of Germany because she is shouting out about the need for helping Great Britain. But Germany has no intention whatever to attack the United States. Yet the United States is afraid of Germany, whether or not Germany has any intention of attacking America. The Nazis and Jews cannot live together on this earth. Thus it is quite natural that the Free Masons hate Hitler. When the United States stops helping Great Britain, President Roosevelt may be attacked by the Free Masons. Thus the President has to shout about the aid for Great Britain.

Has 15 Capital Ships

"The United States has 15 capital ships in the Pacific, but she is nothing but a watch-dog for Great Britain. In Europe, Britain is acting as the bullet-shield for the United States, while in the Pacific the United States is Britain's shield. It is because India, Burma, Malaya, British Borneo, Australia, and New Zealand are "big-belly no-brain monsters" under the British rule. It is Japan's mission to inject medicine into these "monsters" to reduce their belly and improve their brain so that they will be made normal.

"If the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is to include besides Japan, Manchoukuo and China, such countries as French Indo-China producing iron, Thai producing rice, Malaya producing tin, India producing cotton, the Netherlands East Indies producing oil and rubber, and New Caledonia producing chrome and nickel, Great Britain in the Pacific must be gasping for breath with Australia, a great big-belly no-brain burden, on her hands.

"Because she knows this, Great Britain does not wish the transfer of the American Pacific fleet to the Atlantic. Great Britain knows better than anybody else that the crisis in the Pacific begins with the loss of her interest in the Pacific. The British desire to make the United States her watch-dog in the Pacific is based on her tradition of nine hundred years. Its result has appeared as the American tragedy of not being able to sink even one German submarine since the issue of the order to fire on sight.

"In short, the Japan-American negotiations will be difficult under the present conditions. No concession from the United States can be expected unless asked for by Great Britain, because the United States knows well that her aid to Chungking is prolonging the China incident, and thus she would never awaken from the illusion that Japan is easy to deal with.

"Japan desires to live in a wide and happy atmosphere, and wish to enjoy fully the happiness of a living and active State. We wish to settle the Japan-American question in our time, instead of leaving it to our posterity to solve. We wish to handle it on our own responsibility, so that there will be no more disturbance in the Pacific in the future. The will and deed of our one hundred million people will thus be centered upon the settlement of this serious crisis."

Economical Magic Lantern Paper Slides Invented by Primary School Teachers

A magic lantern using paper slides instead of glass and yet clearly outlining the original image in its enlargement has been invented by three former teachers of the Hamacho national school in Nihonbashi-ku, according to the Chugai Shogyo.

The new apparatus was publicly demonstrated last Thursday night for the first time at the Marunouchi Kaikan before some 30 distinguished guests from the academic, educational and literary circles of Tokyo including Dr. Juen Hozumi, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, the country's foremost authority on television, Baron Takeru Yamakawa, patron of the inventors, Kunio Kishida, Yuzo Yamamoto and Eiji Yoshikawa, the latter three all popular writers.

Educational quarters wildly acclaim the new invention for paper slides can now be substituted for the old-fashioned and expensive glass slides; thus, relieveing national school teachers of much anxiety in view of the shortage of films today for they frequently use magic lanterns for educational purposes.

The paper slides can be manufactured by a simple process on a mass production basis at very cheap prices for it is claimed each new slide will cost from four to five sen whereas one glass slide costs about ¥1 to ¥2 today.

The three inventors are Shunichi Masumoto, Sakae Matsumi and Toshio Takahashi and the trio started their researches to manufacture suitable substitutes for glass slides three years ago while teaching at the national school. Last year, they were able to perfect a process for manufacturing transparent and water and fireproof paper out of which they made paper slides. Also at the same time, they succeeded in making a projector with wood and bakelite suitable for these paper slides.

In February this year, these slides won the first prize in the Education Exhibition held in Tokyo under the auspices of the municipality.

In view of the high utility value of the invention in promoting popular education and culture among the nation, Baron Yamakawa has promised to back up the inventors financially and morally and advised them to leave the school so that they can devote their energies to the industrialization of the fruits of their labor.

YUI YOKOYAMA BILLS TWO DANCE-PLAYS

Gidayu and Joruri Music Will Be Played—Admission Is Free

After several months of preparatory work, the production of two Japanese classical dance-plays, known as Modoribashi and Okuniwa, in which gidayu and joruri music will be heard at their vocal and instrumental best, has been completed. The two rhythmic plays will be presented to the Tokyo public, as a voluntary offering by Yui Yokoyama, a well-known amateur sponsor of Japanese theatrical art, on Tuesday evening. They will be seen and heard at the Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kaikan, next to the Nichi Nichi Shimbun-sha, Marunouchi, commencing at 6 p.m. No admission charge in made.

Mr. Yokoyama explained that in his purpose of having the foreign community obtain a wider appreciation of the kabuki drama and dance he felt that he was contributing something to a better communion of the peoples. In some of the larger productions it might be a difficult task of the foreigner interested in the arts of Japan to obtain the initial impetus to keep him interested. Therefore he had made a careful selection of these two plays because of their blending of the dance, the drama and the musical features, in a smaller compass.

Amateurs of distinctive talent had been chosen for the chief roles, but supporting them were professional kabuki actors to add the necessary finish. The plays are full of dramatic power, woven from folklore of old Japan, and those who have seen the training performances are liberal in their praise of the great care leading up to a high state of excellence in presentation.

Those who accept the general invitation to attend will be given a program showing the general idea of the producer, an outline of the plays, an explanation of what the actress and actors are presenting, and some data about the chief persons taking part.

It is hoped by Mr. Yokoyama that the performance will be a step in the direction of furthering amicable relations through better understanding of Japanese classical and recreation activities.

Tickets may be had from Mr. Yokoyama or his secretary, at the New Grand Restaurant, or at the Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kaikan itself at the opening. All who are interested in an entertaining evening are invited to attend.

Economic Relations Touched

Transocean

BERLIN.—After a stay of several days in Berlin, during which he discussed all questions relating to the economic cooperation of Germany and Bulgaria with Reich Minister of Economics Walther Funk, Bulgarian Minister of Commerce Professor Zagoroff departed for Sofia.

Frugal Meals in Lisbon

Transocean

LISBON.—In view of the present shortage of foodstuffs in Portugal, the newspaper A Voz yesterday demanded luncheon and dinner. Soup and a course of meat and fish would be quite sufficient in these days and "we ought to be thankful also to have such a menu also in future," the paper said.

Stalin's Daughter to U.S.

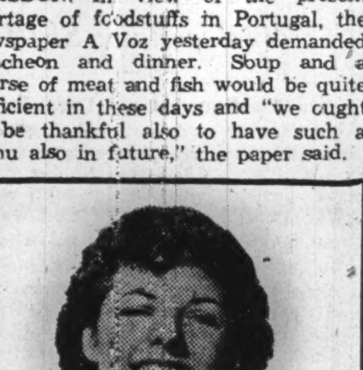
United Press

ROME.—Messaggero carried a dispatch from Berne claiming that Josef Stalin was sending his daughter to the United States where she would help Maxim Litvinov, new Soviet Ambassador to Washington, to obtain increased aid to Russia. "With this end in mind Stalin's daughter is going to Washington where she will exhibit herself for propaganda reasons," the Messaggero concluded.

EUROPEAN JAPANESE CHINESE CUISINE
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
上海 アスターハウスホテル
17 WHAMPOO RD., SHANGHAI
T. FUKAMI Mgr

KAWANA HOTEL
Tel. ITO 358-9

High Class Steel Beds Wood Finish Any Color
Catalogue on Request
Japan's largest bed manufacturers
EMPRESS BED CO.
2 Kyobashi 3-chome, Kyobashiku, Tokyo
Tel. Kyobashi (56) 6051, 8309, near Katakura Bldg., Kyobashi tramcar crossing.

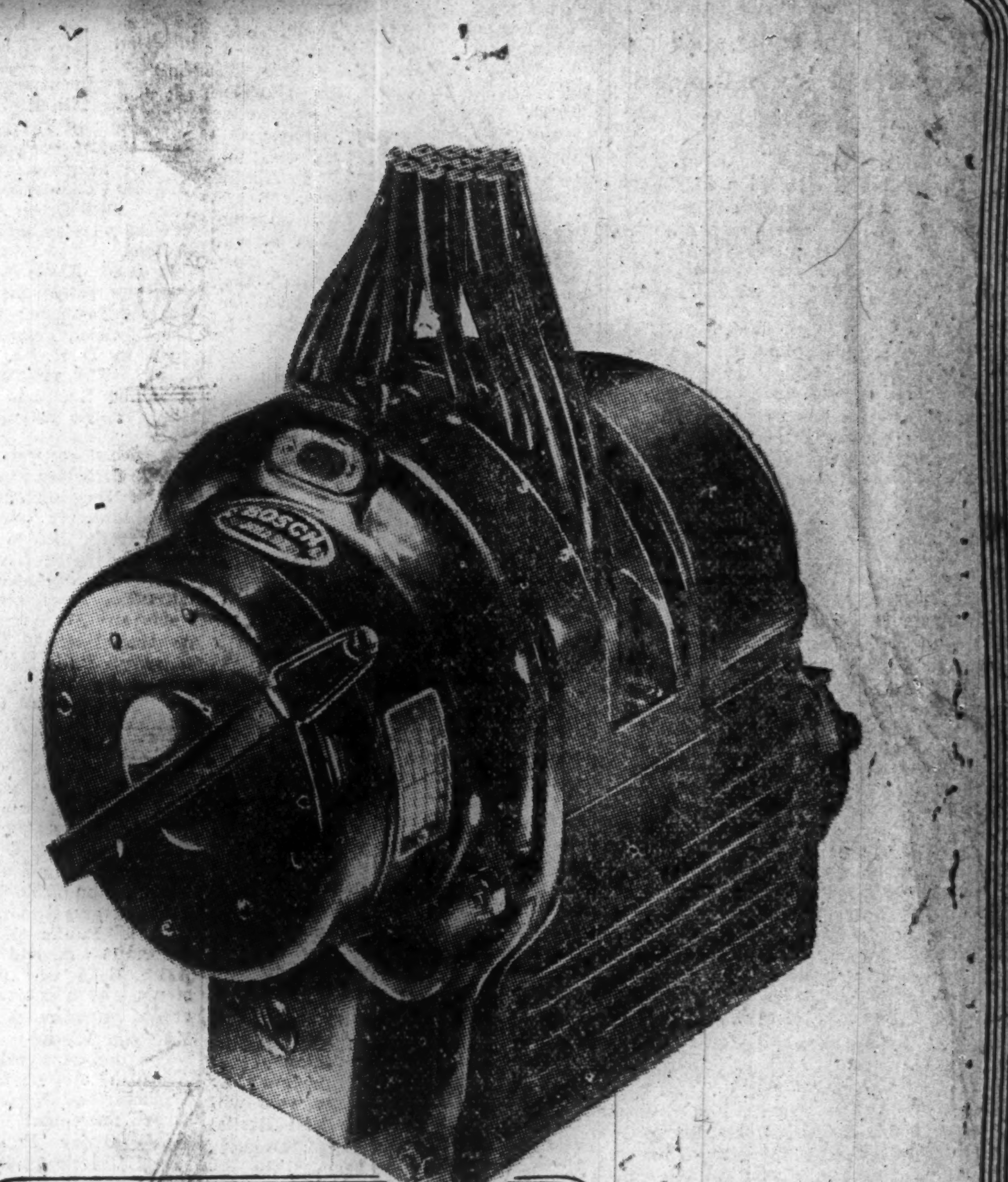


NISSAN SENZAI
Soap Beads (Japanese Patent)
Housewives prefer NISSAN SENZAI for laundering because it ensures de luxe laundering. Also for SHAMPOO. Once tried, you will always use NISSAN SENZAI beads!
NIPPON YUSI K.K.
HEAD OFFICE: Nissan Bldg., Tamura-cho, Shiba, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza (57) 7181-9, 7721-5

100 % Wool
New season
HATS
Les Belles Modes

Kojimachi 2-chome, Ginza 6-chome
ベルモード

Bosch



Bosch for sixty years pioneers in electric and Diesel accessories for all kinds of engines, vehicles and airplanes, today as of old, in war and peace alike, stands for maximum performance, utmost reliability, and clocklike precision. The fighting services of many nations, and innumerable commercial enterprises throughout the world are proud to employ and to rely on BOSCH products.

CONCERTO IN E MINOR
for VIOLIN and ORCHESTRA (Op. 64)
(Mendelssohn)
MASTERWORKS SET NO. 181
Record Nos. J. 8235-8238
JOSEPH SZIGETI (Violin)
and
Sir THOMAS BEECHAM
conducting
The
London Philharmonic Orchestra
Four 12-inch Blue Label Records: ¥3.88 each
Complete in Special Album (¥1.30) with Notes: ¥16.82
(Prices include Consumption Tax)

HOME SONGS
Most Popular Piece Series, Vol. 6
JX 23 THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER Soprano Solo by Maria Kurenko
HOME, SWEET HOME Dora Labbette (Soprano) & Hubert Eisdell (Tenor)
JX 24 THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME Bowman Sisters
JX 25 COMIN' THRO' THE RYE Soprano Solo by Dora Labbette
ANNIE LAURIE Heddle Nash (Tenor) & Male Quartet
10" Black Label: ¥1.97 each

Columbia
GINZA-DO
Opposite Matsuya Dept. Store. Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 1767.

VOLUNTEER SINGERS GIVE 'THE MESSIAH'

Traditional Performance of Handel's Oratorio Directed By Ugo Nakada

Up-holding the tradition of the annual Messiah performance in Tokyo, the Tokyo Volunteer Choir presented Handel's Oratorio under the direction of Ugo Nakada, Friday evening, before a capacity audience at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Ugo Nakada, who established the tradition of this annual pre-Christmas performance with his chorus, more than one decade ago, deserves high recognition for his untiring efforts in holding together this organization and its enterprises through the vicissitudes of time and international developments. For, this annual "Messiah" performance has always been a significant event in the life of the international communities of Tokyo and Yokohama; and in former years the chorus was in its overwhelming majority composed of members of the foreign communities of the two cities.

And while many familiar faces which used to be seen every year in the auditorium to participate in this annual musical worship, were missed this time, a surprisingly large turn-out of members of the dwindling foreign community was seen Friday night at the Hibiya Public Hall. Also among the members of the chorus, which was reduced this time to about one half of its former number of approximately 200 voices, included again several foreign volunteer singers.

The soloists included Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Sadako Sasaki, alto, who stepped in for Miss Kiyo Kono at the last hour; Saimei Gen, tenor, and Arnold Bauer, bass.

Large Orchestra Plays

For the orchestra accompaniment, a considerably large ensemble had been brought together, combined of members of Shin-ichi Suzuki's Tokyo String Orchestra; the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, and (not mentioned on the program) the Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra.

Most praiseworthy throughout the evening was the work of the chorus, revealing the thoroughly and efficient rehearsing which must have been carried on under Mr. Nakada's direction. All choral pieces, some of which are written in a rather difficult and musically complicated style, were sung with wonderful clarity, each voice in the many fugue parts of the oratorio being brought out with precision. And in spite of the fact that this time the overwhelming majority of the chorus members were Japanese and Chosenese, the custom of past years to have the chorus sing in English was upheld also this time, with very good results.

Obviously less care had been taken for the rehearsing of the orchestra accompaniment, which was in many places disturbingly inaccurate. It is often observed that a conductor who is a chorus [e]xpert like Mr. Nakada, neglects the [sign]ificance of the orchestral part.

Soloists Enjoyable

Altogether very enjoyable were the performances by the solo singers. The beautiful and voluminous soprano of Miss Porter was quite an asset of the concert, in her numerous solo airs and recitativos. Very artistic and musicianly was the singing of Miss Sasaki, whose well trained and cultivated alto voice provided some of the most beautiful impressions of the evening. Well matched were the two female voices in the alto and soprano air, "He shall feed His flock."

Also contributing to the success of the performance were the two male soloists, although their singing did not quite compare with the standard set by the two female singers.

Friday's performance also marked the 200th anniversary of the composition of the "Messiah" having been completed by Handel. Observing the tradition set in Dublin exactly two centuries ago at the oratorio's first performance, Friday's audience spontaneously rose from their seats during the singing of the "Hallelujah" chorus concluding the second part of the work.

The performance was again a great success, in every respect, and also financially, the concert, which was sponsored by the White Cross Society, must have yielded a considerable contribution to the funds for the charity work carried on by that organization.

RED BORDER INVADERS REPULSED BY JAPANESE

Entered Manchoukuo Through Eastern Frontier—One of Them Shot

Domei

HSINKING, December 5.—A group of invaders numbering 14 armed with one light machine-gun, and ten rifles were repulsed by Japanese patrols from Manchoukuo territory at 10:05 p.m. yesterday.

It is further reported that those invaders last night entered Manchoukuo territory from a point 2 kilometers southwest of the 18th bordermark on the eastern Soviet-Manchoukuo border.

One of them was shot, while others were repulsed by the Japanese patrols, it is added.

It is believed that those invaders apparently belonged to the Soviet side upon examining the body. It was found that boots, winter clothes and other belongings are all of the Soviet make, and moreover, Russian characters were found written on the clothes.

Hongkong Dutch Leaving

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 5.—According to a telegraphic message reaching here from Hongkong, the Netherlands Consulate-General there advised yesterday the Dutch nationals in Hongkong to evacuate immediately.

Music Notes

Eizaburo Kioka, church organist of St. Timothy's, will present the first of two special choir concerts at the Gothic Chapel of the Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Okubo, 3 p.m. today. Mr. Kiyoka will conduct the chorus.

Christmas Oratorio, by Saint-Saens, and Christmas carols in German, French, English, Italian, and other languages, will be sung at today's concert, in which the following vocal soloists will participate: Miss Yamiko Nagata, soprano; Miss Toyoko Tsuda, soprano; Miss Mitsuko Tada, soprano; Miss Umeko Shindo, alto; Miss Sachiko Ikeda, alto; Hiroshi Sakai, tenor; Ryozo Washizaki, tenor; Kiyoshi Takagi, baritone, and Goro Murao, bass. Organ accompaniments will be played by Miss Umeko Kioka.

Beethoven's last three Piano Sonatas, Opus 109, 110, and 111, will be played by Noboru Toyomasu at the Meiji Seimei Auditoruim, 7 p.m. Monday, December 8. The performances mark the conclusion of the first complete performance of Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas ever attempted by a Japanese musician.

With an all-Bach program, the Musashino Music School will give its periodical autumn chorus and orchestra concert at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, 7 p.m. Monday, December 8. Professor August Junker will conduct.

Prelude and Fugue, arranged for orchestra by Abert, will start the program. Ikunoshin Koyama will be featured as the piano soloist in a performance of the Concerto for Piano and Strings, in D minor. A cantata for soprano and baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra, will conclude the program. The vocal soloists will be Miss Yasuko Suzuki, soprano, and Arnold Bauer, bass.

Lieder and songs by Schubert, Beethoven, Faure, and Gretry, and operatic airs from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis", and Lortzing's "Undine", will be sung by Miss Haruko Kato, soprano, who will be heard in her Fifth Vocal Recital at the Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m. Tuesday, December 9. The singer will be assisted at the piano by Miss Sumiko Horino.

Miss Kato, who was graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music, has been studying under Miss Ayako Ota, Miss Yoshiko Nagasaka, and Madam Margarethe Netke-Loewe.

The annual Recital on Two Pianos by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock, conductor of the New Symphony Orchestra, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Wednesday December 10.

An especially interesting program has been selected for this year's recital, including Prelude and Fugue in A minor, by Bach-Duparc; Andante and variations, Opus 46, by Schumann; Five Waltzes, Opus 39, by Brahms; "Blanc et Noir," by Debussy, and "Bolero," by Ravel.

Proceeds from Wednesday's concert, which is jointly sponsored by the Central Association for the Welfare of the Blind, the Japan Ophtalmologists Society, the Japan Trachoma Prevention Society, and the Asahi Shimbun Social Welfare Society, will be used for charitary purposes.

Under the auspices of the New Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmony Quartet, composed of members of the orchestra, will be presented in its first recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Thursday, December 11. The program consists of Schubert's String Quartet in D minor, "Death and the Maiden;" Haydn's String Quartet in D major, Opus 64 No. 5, and Beethoven's String Quartet in C major, Opus 59 No. 3.

The members of the quartet are Zenzo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukiko Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inoue, cello.

Italian Music Evening, is the title of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's fourth subscription program to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Friday, December 12, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

A first performance in this country will be Alfredo Casella's "Scarlattiana" for Piano and Orchestra, with Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi playing the piano solo.

The orchestra selections include Cherubini's "Anacreon" Overture; Verdi's Prelude to the opera, "Aida," and Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony.

The Sumeru Music Institute will hold the sixth of its ten periodical musical lecture recitals at the Hitotsubashi Hall, 7 to 9 p.m., Friday, December 12. Miss Chieko Hara will play piano solos. Lectures will be given by Nobuyoshi Shida, Takehiko Kojima, and Teichu Maki.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will play for the 10th Symphony Concert for Young People sponsored by the Young People's Symphony Association, 1:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, December 13 and 14, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Musical comments will be given by Jiro Baba. An open singing class will be directed by Shuichi Tsugawa, when the entire audience of secondary school students will join in the singing of a two-part canon, composed by Barton, and arranged with Japanese words by Mr. Tsugawa.

Pastorale Symphony, from Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah"; selections from Delibes' "Coppelia" ballet; Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor, and Mozart's Serenade for Strings, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," in G major, are included in the program.

Professor Shuichi Tsugawa will hold the last of his monthly musical lecture series titles "Johann Sebastian Bach—A Study of His Life, Personality, and Musical Works," 7 to 9 p.m. Saturday, December 13, at the Shinjuku Christian Church. Bach's choral works will be treated in Saturday's lecture, which will be illustrated with the playing of phonograph records. The lecture series is sponsored by the Church Music Society of Tokyo.

With a mixed vocal program, Miss Chieko Komori, soprano, will offer her First Vocal Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m., Saturday, December 13. Miss Aiko Kurosawa will assist at the piano.

Lieder by Robert Franz, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf; opera selections from Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana" and Puccini's "La Boheme," and Japanese songs by Hideo Saito and Toraji Onaka make up the program.

First performances of Mozart's Symphony No. 1 in E flat major, composed at the age of 8, and Symphony No. 6 in F major, composed at the age of 11, will be given at the Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 23, at the Sangyo Kaikan.

Professor Klaus Pringsheim will conduct the Tokyo String Orchestra, and Noboru Toyomasu will appear as the piano soloist, playing the Piano Concerto in D major, "Coronation Concerto." The program will be opened with the Serenade for Strings in G major, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik."

A special concert by the New Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock has been announced for Wednesday, January 14, 1942, 7:15 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, sponsored by the Society for the Assistance of Hokkaido Students in Tokyo.

The orchestra will play Beethoven's Symphony No. 7; Schubert's "Rosamunde" ballet music; Smetana's Symphonic Poem, "The Moldau," and Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Tannhaeuser."

Kansai Concerts

Inaugurating a Kansai series of Symphony Concerts for Young People planned on the same line as those started two and a half years ago in Tokyo under the auspices of the Young People's Symphony Concert Association, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, now on its third concert tour of the Kansai under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will give two performances at the Central Public Hall, Nakanoshima, Osaka, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. today.

Jiro Baba will make musical comments, and a chorus rehearsal for the entire audience will be directed by Yasutaka Mizuno.

The orchestra will play Preludes to Act I and Act III from the opera, "La Traviata," by Verdi; "At the Brook," second movement from Symphony No. 6 in F major "Patsorale," by Beethoven; Capriccio Italian, by Tchaikovski; "Funeral March," second movement from Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, "Ervica," by Beethoven; "Wedding March," from the Incidental Music to Shakespeares's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn; and Overture to the opera, "Williaw Tell," by Rossini.

The New Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, will make a concert tour of the Kansai over the coming week-end, under the auspices of the Osaka Asahi Newspaper.

Three concerts will be held at the Asahi Kaikan, Osaka, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, December 12 to 14; and another concert will be given at the Nagoya Public Hall, Tuesday, December 16.

Piano soloists appearing in the concerts include Miss Mutsuko Kuroda, Motonari Iguchi, and Miss Sonoko Inoue.

Record Reviews

Verdi: Rigoletto, Monologo, "Pari siamo!" and "Cortigiani, vil razza dannata." Baritone solos by Ricardo Stracciari. 12" Special Blue-Label Record, JY 648, ¥3.65.

Stracciari was singing in the opera houses of Europe 30 or 40 years ago, so this is a record of great historic interest. He has a magnificent voice and we must be grateful to the recording companies for preserving these great voices of the past. Without such records the wonderful singers of the early part of the century—Melba, Caruso, Destinn, Ruffo and others—would be but memories for the older generation and unknown to the younger generation. This record has a good orchestral accompaniment, which suggests that it is a recording with the accompaniment superimposed on the old acoustical recording to the voice, a method that has been used with success in several of Caruso's records.

The first side ("Pari siamo!") is of the meeting between the hunch-backed jester and his daughter Gilda. He knows that she is in danger from the amorous proclivities of his master the Duke of Mantua. Solemnly he warns and enjoins her to remain strictly within the house and never to venture into the town. He questions her to know if anyone has ever followed her to church. Verdi's broad catilena here receives the aggressive and forcible dramatic treatment that it requires.

The second side ("Cortigiani, vil razza") is from Act III. Gilda is abducted by the Duke's courtiers and carried off to the Duke. The jester, in despair, tries to force an entrance into the ducal palace but finds his way barred by the courtiers. Giving way to his feelings, he rages against them.

Race of courtiers, vile detestable rabble.
Have you sold her, after molesting her peace?
Where is she? Do not rouse me to madness.

His rage wears itself out and in tears he begs them to show pity on an old man whose daughter is to him more than all the world.

Stracciari's conception of the jester is shaped by intelligence no less than by feeling. The poignant tragedy of his discovery of his daughter's betrayal, his anxiety, his realization of the truth, the intensity of his "Io vo mia figlia!" and his outburst of impotent wrath, are portrayed in masterly fashion.

Ricardo Vines in Piano Recordings: "La Soiree dans Grenade" from "Estampes" (Debussy) and "Serenate" from "Piezas Caracteristicas" (Torre Bermeja) on JW 315 12", ¥3.35); "El Amor Brujo" (de Falla) on JW 316 (12", ¥3.35); "Poissons d'or" from "Images, Set 2" (Debussy) and "Seguidillas" from "Cantos de Espana" (Albeniz) on J 5645 (10", ¥2.25).

These three records, issued in a specially prepared holder with a booklet of explanatory notes, provide an interesting selection of French and Spanish pianoforte music. Ricardo Vines is comparatively new to the list of record artists. By many he is considered to be the best interpreter of Debussy and of modern Spanish music. His playing is first-class and he evidently has sympathy with and understanding of modern music.

The "Estampes" (Impressions) are three in number—"Pagodes," "Soiree dans Grenade" and "Jardins dans la pluie." These three pieces are numbered among Debussy's best, and are splendid examples of his mature and individual style. His work holds in music the place held by the works of Cezanne and Manet in painting. "Evening in Granada" shows his gracious and aerial architecture, his wonderful gift of creating an atmosphere, at their best.

The second set of "Images" dates from 1907. In his book on French piano music Mr. Cortot says of them: "They are significant of the deliberate, and from this point final, trend, which urged Debussy toward a musical idiom as subtle as the sensations he wished to express." Of the "Poissons d'or" he writes: "A sparkling vivacity flashes in the moving water, a fleeting luminosity vanishes in passing reflections, a trembling, leaping life is unfolded before our eyes and enshrined by the magic of the music. The piece was perhaps inspired by the Oriental embroidery that Debussy was so fond of, where these wild leaps of a water faun are represented by a rich, fantastic handiwork of silk and gold." The pianist succeeds well in interpreting the composer's evocations.

Manuel de Falla and Albeniz first revealed to us the full flavor of their national music, known to us before at second-hand through the versions of French composers. Falla is associated with ballet and opera, "El Amor Brujo" (Love, the Magician) is a gipsy opera-ballet which was produced in Madrid in 1916. Here we are given piano arrangements of three pieces. The story tells of the ghost of a gipsy girl's dead lover and of how the specter is outwitted. But a detailed knowledge of the plot is by no means necessary to enjoyment of these records. Falla's strongest suit is melody and next color and atmosphere (here of the Moorish variety) and an inexhaustible invention of zestful rhythm. The "Danza Rituel del Fuego," the fire dance ritual that drives away the bad spirits during the rendezvous between the adventurous gipsy girl and the specter of her lover, has a lively interpretation—the brutal melody over the reiterated bass strikes as near to terror as the piano knows how.

Albeniz's lively and rhythmic "Seguidillas" (from "Songs of Spain") fills the second side of the 10" record and is the best played of all the pieces. It will appeal most to those who prefer straight music to program music. The "Serenate" by Torre Bermeja is a charming and gay piece and makes us look forward to further recordings of this (presumably) new Spanish composer.

Captain Bruce Smith Of Minnesota Eleven Wins Heisman Trophy

United Press

NEW YORK, November 30.—Not only are the Minnesota Golden Gophers the mythical champions of U.S. college football, but they have the year's outstanding individual performer in Captain Bruce Smith, winner of the Heisman memorial trophy. Smith, who ended his college career last week by conducting four touchdown marches in the Gophers rout of Wisconsin, was named for the award in a country-wide poll of sports writers and announcers made by the down-town athletic club of New York. Smith polled 554 votes to 345 for Angelo Bertelli of Notre Dame, his nearest rival.

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

government and national organization are working out in a very limited monarchy, unhampered by imperialism, will surely find many grateful readers. The small book belongs to a series of publications designed for all who wish to make themselves acquainted with what is going on in the modern world. As everybody will easily understand, the repercussions of the revolution in Central Europe after the end of the first World War reached Sweden too.

Following the general trend, the country became automatically more demoratic. It is true that the Swedish Parliament celebrated its 500th anniversary in 1935. It would, therefore, be natural for the outside observer to conclude that the political problems of Sweden had in the main been solved long ago. Actually the struggle for universal suffrage and for parliamentary government is within the memory of living generation. When the immense democratic wave swept over the country, the Social Democratic party acquired a relative, but not an absolute majority in each Chamber. Today this party became a radical middle-class party with chiefly national aims.

The economic blizzard of the world did not strike Sweden with uniform force, although the collapse of post-war prosperity in the United States, the effects of the Wall Street crash and American retrenchment on German economic life, finally Britain's renunciation of the gold standard could not but impress the country. How the Swedish Government has skillfully mastered the menacing crisis and the problem of unemployment, introducing a "new deal" in 1932, appears to be the leading idea of the author's treatise. This new system had a social significance beyond its economic and political framework. The writer shows in his survey how State and private enterprise cooperate by the way of an extensive public control.

This is the true picture of a neutral country. The problem remains how far the general change of European political affairs will affect the nation. The author restricted himself to the mere description of the present conditions which must be called excellent compared with them of many other European countries.

Odessa Schools Opened

Transocean

BUCHAREST.—Forty-five elementary schools have been opened in Odessa by the Rumanian authorities. To assist in the educational work, the Civil Governor of Trans-Istria, Professor Alexianu, has made a gift of 2,000 books to the first pupils.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

Help Wanted

GERMAN bachelor, speaking Japanese, residing near town, seeks housekeeper, simple cooking, ample spare time. Apply Box 393, Japan Times, Tokyo.

RELIABLE and efficient accountant wanted by foreign firm in Tokyo, who is skilled in Soroban. State experience, salary desired and details to Box 394, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

WANTED to rent by German one or two furnished small foreign or Japanese houses, possibly, near Embassy. Please appy Box 389, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

HOUSE in Yokohama Yamashita-cho immediately, at least with five rooms. State price and location. Box 391, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

HOUSE, entirely furnished, for foreigner, two storied, 9 rooms, city water, gas, bath, high situation, large garden, at 25 Daimachi, Akasaka-ku.

HOUSE, furnished completely including silver and linen, suitable for bachelor. Apply Suzuki, 60, 2-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

NEW foreign style house. Apply to Tomita, No. 2 Nihon-enoki Nishi-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo (Okuboyama).

TWO-STORY house, 4 rooms and 6 rooms, gas, city water, convenient to Shosen, bus, rent ¥38, deposit 4 months. Tel. Mita 45-0085.

For Rent, Yokohama

HOUSE, furnished, hallway, salon, dining, bed, bathroom, 1 Japanese room, matroom upstairs, etc., with telephone, small garden, at 114, 1-chome, Hommoku, 2 minutes to tram. Apply in English or French. Kimura, 46 Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE house, 2 6-mat rooms and 1 7-mat room, fine sea view, garden, at 729, 3-chome, Hommoku-machi, Telephone (3) 0380.

ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished, foreign style house on high location, all modern conveniences, central heating, minute from carstop, big garden. Apply Mr. Takesi Ohsawa, 56 Nishinoyacho, Nakaku, Yokohama.

For Sale

ALL imported. Antique carved library set, Persian carpets, crystal ware, bedroom furniture, men's furcoat, ladies' fur-lined winter coat, etc. Apply Box 1016, Japan Times, Kobe.

Reconnaissance Troops Play Vital Role in Reich

(Continued from Page 6)

ed. The reconnaissance unit must have contacted the enemy. The staff halts for a short while. All available officers and men advance together to reconnoiter in the nearby forest. A short hand-to-hand fight ensues. A number of Polish officers and about 30 soldiers are taken prisoner. Regimental numbers are noted and taken down.

Meanwhile a lieutenant with his panzer unit passes the columns resting by the forest and explores the forest to a depth of about four kilometers. He is just about to return, when he perceives a number of Polish officers rushing toward him. One of them has just drawn the pin of a handgrenade. Lieutenant P., while turning his panzer car, leans far out of it and shoots the Pole in the chest at close range. Then he dives back into his car with lightning speed, while the grenade explodes in the hand of the man about to throw it, tearing him to pieces. The reconnaissance unit returns safely.

Meanwhile, a dispatch driver jumps off his motor cycle and delivers an order that has just come in by wireless from headquarters. The order reads: "Discontinue heading south, drive toward the east to Brest-Litovsk."

Exemplary Cooperation

The skirmish is broken off. All rush to their vehicles, prisoners and the wounded are stored on to trucks and detailed to the rear. By wireless the reconnaissance units operating 30 kilometers to the west are ordered to proceed in a easterly direction. A new spearhead is formed on the way, while the old one is recalled by wireless. All this happens in the course of a few minutes.

Due to exemplary cooperation of officers and men, wireless operators and fortune of war, a magnificent success has been achieved. A new order arrives. In the forest at Zazby-Wachely there are resting enemy concentrations to the strength of about one regiment. The regimental number has been established from prisoners taken. The strategically important reconnhoitering is carried on deep into enemy territory. Dynamiting of bridges is undertaken in the enmy's field of operations. Bridges have to be repaired in occupied territory and other difficult tasks have to be carried out besides reconnaissance duties.

At another instance, the daring feat of another Lieutenant far behind enemy lines resulted in the capture of an important center of communications on the Saone River by the blasting of rails behind the enemy lines. Due to the complete surprise by which the enemy was taken, an entire infantry regiment was taken prisoner after a fight lasting for six hours. The booty consisted of 14 train transports, consisting of 500 wagons and 50 locomotives. Whoever reads and hears about the achievements of the German Army realizes what a great part has been played by the reconnaissance troops in the great victories on all fronts.

Congo Cotton for Spain

Transocean

MADRID.—The Spanish Government recently signed a contract for the delivery of 10,000 bales of cotton from Belgian Congo. The first shipments against this contract are expected to arrive in Barcelona.

For Sale

EASTMAN Kodak special model A, card-size, with a leather case. Perfect condition. Price ¥120. Please phone up Ginza 57-4482.

FOREIGNER, non-designated resident, offers for immediate sale furniture, partly imported, for bedroom study, library, living room, dining room and hall, gas and coal stoves, cutlery, Japanese lacquered cabinets, screen, lamps, American-made steamer trunk, leather cabin trunk, and miscellaneous household objects. May be seen weekdays from 2 to 5 p.m., Sunday from 10 to 5 p.m., at 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, opposite Finnish Legation.

GRAND piano Grotrian Steinweg. To be seen Sunday from 10 to 5 o'clock, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 10 to 11 a.m. 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku, opposite Finnish Legation.

PLAYER piano with 80 records; small American electric cooking range. Almost new. Apply Box 365, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

CALCULATING and adding machine, typewriter. No brokers. Attractive prices. Apply Post Office Box 37, Yodobashi, Tokyo.

CAMERAS, used. High prices and immediate payment. Write or phone. We will call. Asanuma Photo Store, Marunouchi Bldg., ground floor, opposite Tokyo Station. Tel. Marunouchi 23-3953, 3954.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices, write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

ONE billiard table with accessories. State size and price to Box 392, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, carpets, Singer sewing machines, electric refrigerators, foreign furniture, clothing, electric phonographs, cut-glass, safes, golf sets, calculating machines, accordion, etc. at attractive prices. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SINGER sewing machine, electric, portable in good order. Please apply to Box 395, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

TYPEWRITERS, calculating machines, foreign furniture, safes, electric refrigerators, golf sets, carpets, radio-phonographs wanted. Attractive prices offered. Please write or phone to J. Narikawa Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kanda 25-1983.

USED furniture bought at high prices, C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Nakaku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Miscellaneous

UTILIZE our service when applications for permit or reports to the government regarding remittance, imports, exports and others are desired to be made out. Moderate rates and quick service. Jiro Hatano Trade Office, Tel. 57-1390. Taikaku Bldg., 3, 5-chome, Nishi-Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

GERMAN, English conversation and grammar. Also Japanese for beginners by young foreigner educated in Germany and England. Box 334, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons given by thoroughly experienced teacher at students' homes. Also translation work assisted in. English spoken. Box 370, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANIST Nadejda Koslovsky, diploma of the Alfred Cortot Conservatory in Paris, studied with celebrated pianists, Alfred Cortot and Lazare Levy, gives piano lessons. Speaks English, French, German and Russian. No. 90-6 Yamate-cho (Bluff), Yokohama.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by American licensed experts (graduates of Beauty Colleges in the United States). Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artifical flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist. 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel Akasaka 48-0877 4710, 4824.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

USED phonographs and records—sold bought or exchanged. Write or telephone Melody-sha, a reliable store, 12 3-chome, Ogawa-machi, Kanda-ku, on side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadaishita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

POSTAGE STAMPS

JAPANESE and Manchoukuo commemorative stamps also rare foreign stamps at low prices. All varieties and large quality. Japanese and Manchoukuo stamps by wholesale. Yashiro Stamp Co., 1-4, Yanaka-majima-cho, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.), Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg. 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3032, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

Believe It or Not, by Ripley

Copr. 1941, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

TO SWAP BUSINESSES BETWEEN MINISTRIES

Stock Exchange, Insurance to Be Under Finance Ministry's Jurisdiction

In order to renovate official routine and to speed up disposal of business in the Government's offices, the affairs regarding the stock exchange and the insurance businesses have been transferred to the Finance Ministry from the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Asahi reports.

The scheme to shift some of the administrative businesses from the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to that of the Finance Ministry, and vice versa was laid before and approved at the regular Cabinet meeting on Thursday.

In this regard, the Board of Information issued the following statement the same day:

"For the purpose of carrying out the administration of the country vigorously and speedily, the Government has decided to transfer to the Finance Ministry from the Commerce and Industry Ministry the affairs having to do with the People's Rehabilitation Bank, the control of foreign exchange bills, the monopoly sale of alcohol, and the distribution of industrial salt and camphor; and to the Commerce and Industry Ministry from the Finance Ministry the affairs on insurance, stock exchanges and securities, chartered accountants and credit vouchers.

To Unify Controls

Explaining the exchange of these businesses between the Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya said at the Cabinet meeting Thursday that the transfer of jurisdictions over insurance, stock exchanges, and the like was decided in order to unify the Finance Ministry's controls over the financial activities of this country.

"The businesses concerning the monopoly sale of alcohol and the distribution of industrial salt and camphor are closely related with production and foreign trade which ought to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry."

It is understood that the Finance Ministry will create a bureau, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry will amend the regulations governing the formation of sections in order to handle the businesses which have been placed anew under their jurisdiction, although the authorities of both Ministries would keep the reform of business and personnel structure of bureaus and sections concerned within the narrowest possible range in view of the current tense situation both at home and abroad.

BANKERS SCAN EFFECTS OF WAR ON U.S. ECONOMY

Morgenthau, Connally Speak at Convention; Defense Financing Taken Up

CHICAGO.—The war and its effects on the economic life of the United States are the subjects around which the American Bankers Association has fashioned the program for its 67th annual convention which opened here on September 29 and continued continued through October 2.

From the first day to the last of the convention, the thread of the present emergency was woven through the program. Inflation, government controls, defense financing, the role which the banks play in the emergency, bank investments under war conditions and the foreign relations of this country were some of the subjects which were dealt with at the convention either in addresses or in panel discussions.

Two officials of the Federal government—Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—appeared as speakers at the concluding general session of the convention on October 2. At the general session on October 1 the speaker was Brigadier General Leonard P. Ayres, former vice-president of Cleveland Trust Co., and now coordinator of War Department statistics.

Divisional Meeting Set

P. D. Houston, chairman of the board of American National Bank, of Nashville, Tenn., and president of the association, and Harold Stonier, executive manager, had arranged the program for the convention in five division meetings, including those of the savings banks, state banks, national banks, state secretaries and trusts, all of which were held on September 29; four roundtable conferences and two general sessions.

The subjects of the round-table conferences were "Public Relations," "Bank Management," "Defense Financing" and "Current Economic Problems." Douglas Miller, former commercial attache at Berlin and author of "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," spoke on "Propaganda Methods Under a Totalitarian Regime" at the public-relations conference on the opening evening. At this same conference Robert W. Sparks, vice-president of Bowery Savings Bank and associate field director of the defense-savings staff of the Treasury Department, gave an address on "Mobilizing Money."

The consumer-credit regulations placed into effect on September 1 by the Federal Reserve Board was discussed at the bank management conference on September 30 by Walter B. French, manager of the association's consumer-credit department, and John Burgess, vice-president of Northwestern National Bank and Trust Co., of Minneapolis.

Benson Due to Speak

At the defense-financing conference on October 2 addresses were given by Philip A. Benson, president of Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, on "Defense Savings Bonds"; Benjamin E. Young, vice-president of National Bank of Detroit, on "Social Effects of Defense Financing" and by Mark A. Brown, vice-president of Harriss Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, on "Defense Loans."

The conference on current economic problems took the form of a panel discussion, with Paul F. Cadman, economist of the A. B. A., as interloctor, and Albert W. Atwood, writer, of Washington; Earl B. Schwulst, first vice-president of Bowery Savings Bank, and Dr. Lionel D. Edie, of Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc., as members of the panel.

Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of finance of New York University, spoke on "The Role of the Banks in the Emergency" at the savings division meeting on the first day and at the same time Deane W. Malott, chancellor of the University of Kansas, gave an address before the state bank division meeting on "Changing Guideposts for Tomorrow's World." Dr. Edie spoke on "Bank Investments Under War Conditions" at the national bank division meeting on the afternoon of September 29.

It is expected that H. W. Koeneke, president of Security Bank, of Ponca City, Oklahoma, and first vice-president of the association for the last year, was installed as president at the ceremonies on Thursday evening and that W. L. Hemingway, president of Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co., of St. Louis, was moved up from second to first vice-president. A. L. M. Wiggins, president of Bank of Hartsville, of Hartsville, S. C., and chairman of the association's committee on Federal legislation, was elected second vice-president.

Convention headquarters was established at the Stevens Hotel.

Sales of Credit Vouchers May Be Stopped To Curb Inflation—Stores Likely to Crab

Credit vouchers which are very popular among the people of the higher strata of society as handy and decent gifts for presenting to any person at any time may shortly be taken off the lines of commerce by the inevitable requirements of the State—Absorption of floating purchasing power and increase of national savings, the Yomiuri reports.

On Friday afternoon, when the Government announced the shifting of the business regarding the sales of vouchers by department stores and commercial associations frm the jurisdictions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to that of the Finance Ministry, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in a conference with local vernaculars at his official residence hinted at the prohibition of the sales of credit vouchers in the near future.

"Should loose funds be converted into credit vouchers, and should these vouchers be used by many people in this country as year-end and New Year gifts, a wave of inflationary trends will be created," Mr. Kaya said.

"I believe that the people of this country should use Government bonds, savings bonds, patriotic bonds as well as the so-called midget bonds as year-end and New Year present."

Mr. Kaya's plan may not appear before the general public as a grim reality this year-end, but it has become certain that the credit voucher system will be abolished probably within a few months from now.

The value of the credit vouchers in circulation all over the country at present is estimated at some ¥45,000,000.

Expressing dissatisfaction over the plan of Mr. Kaya to discontinue the sales of these vouchers, Kurashi Kitada, managing-director of the Mitsukoshi Department Store told the Yomiuri on Friday that the sales of credit vouchers should not be discontinued, because these would also serve to curb inflationary trends, and restrict the consumption of goods if these were used by the people intelligently.

"These vouchers have come into use in this country to meet the popular wish of presenting commodities as presents instead of cash, because the Japanese people in general regard as very impolite the sending of cash as gifts to others. The greatest advantage of these vouchers is that the recipients can buy what they like best with them. It is a beautiful national custom to present various gifts to one's friends, teachers, relatives, parents, and others on auspicious occasions. Therefore, the sales of credit vouchers must not be stopped."

TAX RAISING FITS LOW PRICE SCHEME

Price Chief Ishiguro Explains Tax Aims in Radio Speech

The taxation increase program which was set in motion on December 1 does not conflict with the low price policy, declared Takeshige Ishiguro, director of the Commodity Price Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in a radio speech over a nation-wide hookup Friday evening.

"The boosting of the indirect taxes at this juncture" Mr. Ishiguro said, "is to absorb the surplus funds which are found almost everywhere in this country, as was explained by Finance Minister Kaya in his speech at the opening session of the Diet a few weeks ago, in order to curb the consumption of goods by the masses, on the one hand, and to convert part of the money thus saved into military expenditure.

"Since the outbreak of the present China Affair, the Government has been spending immense sums of money through the issue of Government bonds for the prosecution of war and the completion of military preparations. Due to the huge spendings by the Government, plenty of money has been showered over the rank and file of the nation. Although considerable amounts of the money have been deposited in banks and post offices in the form of bonds and saving accounts, money is still abundant among the people in every walk of life, tempting from time to time all holders of loose funds to buy something, and spend more.

Price-Pegging Vital

"Today Japan must utilize human and material resources most intelligently according to the priorities scheme. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for the Government to supply every kind of daily necessaries to the general public abundantly. Consequently people want to buy comparatively few goods for relatively high prices. To keep such a trend in check, the Government has already instituted an official price system, but if these inflationary trends are not nailed down through the cooperation of the Government and people, they would grow uncontrollably strong, and begin rudely to shake the very foundation of the official price system.

"The floating purchasing power among the nation today must be curbed and the life of the nation must be stabilized, and to these ends, the Government has decided on raising the indirect taxes. As a result of this step, the prices of daily necessaries have been raised considerably, but this does not run counter to the Government's low price policy, because both the raising of indirect taxes and the low price policy aim at the one and the same end—the successful prosecution of war and the stabilization of the national life."

KEY STOCK WEAKENS ON MARGIN TRADING

Traders Wary as Outcome of U.S.-Japan Negotiations Unpredictable

Tokyo Exchange, new, weakened yesterday on the local bourse here as it was subjected to hurried profit-taking. Miscellaneous were narrow up and down and steady in tone.

As the U.S.-Japan negotiations were dragging on without any indication as to when the showdown is to take place and also as the transfer of stock exchanges to the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry was expected to give rise to the problem of structural changes for exchanges, sentiment on the floor was of the most negative sort. Short-term Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥110.20, after which it climbed to ¥111 on the stimulus of high Osaka Exchange, new, but toward the day's finish in the forenoon sales slackened so that it broke through the ¥110 floor down to ¥109.70 at which it closed.

Drifting of Osaka, new, a buying impulse for Fujikoshi Steel and buying for a break in the curve in southern products were some of the features of the half-day session. Long-term N.Y.K. closed at 10:44 a.m. unquoted, its new at ¥77.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.40, its new ¥80.50 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥109.70, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥143.30, its new ¥79.30, N.Y.K. ¥95.00 and its new ¥76.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	....	....	....	....	61.4
Fuji, new (25)	....	....	....	....	32.0
Kanegafuchi (50)	142.3	142.5	....	142.3	142.4
Do. new (25)	79.5	79.6	u .5	....	80.5
Teikoku Ray (50)	94.0	94.0	....	....	....
Tei'ku Ray (37)½	80.9	81.0	....	80.7	81.0
Tokyo Rayon (50)	33.8	34.1	u .7	33.0	32.3
Ensuiko Sug (50)	60.5	60.5	u .4	60.6	61.0
Japan Min (50)	....	....	....	....	52.3
Manchuria Ind (50)	52.4	....	....	....	....
Tokyo Stock (50)	110.6	110.8	u .7	111.1	111.2
Do. new (50)	110.5	110.6	u .5	110.7	111.2

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	....	94.9	....
Do. new (37½)	76.3	....	u .1	....	77.2
O. S. K. (50)	86.0	86.3	u .3	84.5	....
Do. new (37½)	67.2	67.3	u .2	66.4	66.8
Ishikawajima (50)	66.2	....	....	....	66.5
Ishikawajima (25)	....	....	....	....	35.5
Uraga Dock (50)	....	....	....	95.7	....
M'bishi Heavy (50)	....	....	....	77.0	75.8
M'bishi H'vy (37½)	76.2	76.2	....	....	....
Hitachi Works (50)	64.0	....	....	....	....
Iwaki Col (50)	34.0	....	....	....	....
Steel Tube (50)	....	....	....	....	58.7

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
First 4s	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50
Kogo 5s	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30
Second 5s	105.25	105.25	105.25	105.25

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	110.2	111.0	109.7	109.7
N. Y. K., old	95.5	95.6	95.0	95.0
N. Y. K., new	76.3	76.7	76.2	76.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	142.7	143.3	142.7	143.3
Kanegafuchi, new	79.3	79.9	79.3	79.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	81.7	82.0	81.7	81.7
Osaka Stock, new	59.2	60.0	59.1	59.4
S. M. Railway	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	76.6	76.6	76.4	76.4
Tokyo Light	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.6
Hitachi Works	63.9	64.4	63.9	63.9
Japan Steel Tube	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.7
Japan Oil	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6
Japan Mining	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.6
Manchuria Ind	52.4	52.4	52.5	52.4

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	109.7	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	76.2	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	79.3	— .40
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	81.7	+ .20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.49	+ .03
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.30	same

SMALL IRON MAKERS ISSUE BEFORE BODY

Iron, Steel Control Association Directors Discuss Plan for Consolidation

The pending plan for consolidation of small iron manufacturers was taken up for discussion at a meeting of directors of the Iron and Steel Control Association held Saturday at the Tekko Kaikan, Marunounchi. The plan came to the fore in the course of an endeavor to rationalize the iron manufacturing industry for coping with the anticipated reduction of marine transportation of iron ore, coal and other materials from producing districts.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry was reprsented at the meeting by Kishi Sakai, director of the Iron and Steel Bureau, and Takeshi Okamura, chief of the Iron Manufacture Section, and Yasuo Adachi, chief of the Adjustment Section, both of the same bureau. Discussion also developed over the iron and steel production scheme for the final quarter of the 1941-2 fiscal year (January to March).

Although detailed information regarding the amalgamation plan of small manufacturers is not yet available, importance will be attached, in the consolidation move, to a more efficient marine transportation of iron materials and priorities to well-equipped factories.

Self-Mergers Hoped

The Commerce and Industry Ministry wishes to see spontaneous amalgamation undertaken by manufacturers themselves, but the projected Industrial Equipmnet Corporation to be headed by Ginjiro Fujihara, if necessarry, will adopt measures to facilitate the consolidation of small iron industrialists. As the first step toward the consolidation plan, six or seven small steel rolling companies will be absorbed by the bigger concerns.

This problem will also be taken up for deliberation at the coming meeting of trustees of the association to be held Monday at the Tekko Kaikan. Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Iron and Steel Control Association, is expected to ask trustees for support in conducting the merger campaign.

FAPI QUOTED AS USUAL

Army Scrip Also Stationary, Noon Rate Being ¥31 ½

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 6.—Extreme quietness prevailed the local foreign exchange market here this morning and no change was seen in the fapi value in terms of American currency. Bankers set their selling rate on New York at $5 9/32.

The value of Japanese Army scrips also showed no change. The noon selling rate was quoted at ¥31 ½.

The Tokyo foreign exchange market continued to be calm Saturday morning. T.T. selling rates on London were set at 1s 2d. and on New York at $23 7/16. The buying rates were 1s 2½d. against the pound and $23 15/32 against the dollar.

Hongkong Foreign Exchange
(Market Opening Rates)
Value of Hongkong Dollar

In terms of	Dec. 6	Dec. 5
U.S. cents	24 5/16	24 5/16
British shillings	1s 2 ⅞	1s 2 ⅞
Chungking dollars	465	465
Japanese yen	102 ¼	102 ¼

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
(Opening Market Selling Rates)

In terms of:	Cash	Jan.
Yesterday's Morning Opening		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32
Yesterday's Morning Closing		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32

Tank Cars Moved

American Oil Co., subsidiary of Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co., started in September to move from 60 to 80 tank cars of gasoline daily from its Texas City, Tex., refinery principally into the Southeastern states. This is the first time this refinery, which runs over 100,000 barrels of crude a day, has loaded tank cars. The movement is expected to continue as long as cars are available and the oil shortage problem gives concern, according to Dr. Robert E. Wilson, president of the company, reports a recent issue of the New York Herald Tribune.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 6
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,720,062
Over Issues	20,062
Deposits	510,714
Loans	403,965

Bill Clearings

December 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	235,559	175,247
Balance	39,613	18,516

Yokohama Specie Bank

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
(Acceptance Rates)

		Dec. 6	Dec. 5
London	(per ¥1)	Unch.	1/2d
Capetown	(per ¥1)	"	1/2d
Sydney	(per ¥1)	"	107 ¾
Wellington	(per ¥1)	"	98 ⅛
Paris	(per ¥1)	"	100 ¼
Switzerland	(per ¥1)	"	403 ¾
Berlin	(per ¥1)	"	159 ¼
Rome	(per ¥1)	"	212 ¾
Sweden	(per ¥100)	"	1/5 ½d
New York	(per ¥100)	"	1/5 ⅜d
Canada	(per ¥100)	"	9.500
Rio de Janeiro	(per ¥1)	"	1.00 ¼
Buenos Aires	(per ¥100)	"	0.58 ¼
Alexandria	(per ¥100)	"	4.42
Bombay	(per ¥100)	"	97 ½
Batavia	(per ¥100)	"	23 7/16
Singapore	(per $100)	"	26 ¼
Bangkok	(per 100 bat)	"	4.520
Manila	(per 100 peso)	"	97 ¼
Hongkong	(per $100)	"	5.68
Hanoi	(per piaster 100)	"	77 ¾
China	(per C. ¥100)	"	43 ¾
T.T. New York on London		"	201 ½

War And Invention

Immediate Revision of Japan's Patent System Seen Necessary —Most Industrial Arts Borrowed From Europe and America—New Setup Analyzed

By HIROMU HIGUCHI,
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Making Money for Manchoukuo", Etc.

A large number of European and American industrial arts and technics have freely been introduced to Japan in the past, but under the present complicated international situation, the scientific world of Japan can no longer rely, to any major extent, on foreign discoveries.

As a result of this state of affairs, the Japanese patent system for protecting inventions is calling for an immediate readjustment in order to pave a smooth technical route for Japan's industry in the future. It is a recognized fact, therefore, that the future course to be taken by Japan's own staff of inventors, and the establishment of a new patent system constitute two of the most pressing questions to be solved by the scientific wizards of this country.

Japan is currently concentrating its efforts on the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere while simultaneously working for the foundation of a new China. At the same time, while speedily disposing of the China affair with one hand, Japan is speedily accumulating defensive power with the other.

Must Develop Resources

Hitherto, this country has received large supplies of goods from the European and American spheres. Today, however, these sources can no longer be depended on. The Siberian supply route has also been renderd useless following the outbreak of the German-Soviet conflict. It is a definite reality, therefore, that Japan must develop the natural resources in East Asia in order to carry out the stupendous task of creating an autarchic sphere. This achievement, however, cannot be realized immediately, considering that both the time and research elements are yet to be involved.

After facing cold facts, it is to be admitted that some time must yet elapse before Japan's store of important industrial materials can be replenished with supplies from the Asiatic sphere.

A more detailed analysis will indicate that after new territories are exploited and resources developed, the collected raw materials must be sent to manufacturers, and from their hands into those of consumers.

For exploitation, manufacturing and transportation, various equipments and facilities are needed, while they in turn require a sufficient supply of electric power, fuel and labor.

Turning back the hands of the clock, it is observed that Japan has in the past depended on foreign scientific discoveries to the fullest extent. Gazing back, we see a steady stream of mechanical facilities, such as trains, tramcars, automobiles, airplanes, electric lamps, radio, television and a seemingly endless list of items, flowing into this country.

Rapid Progress Shown

It is true that in recent years, science in Japan has shown astoundingly rapid progress. But when Japan's strides are compared to those of western countries, we still notice differences in measurements.

As America today is not selling machine-tools to Japan, this country is making its own with the support of the Machine-Tools Building Industry Law. The position of this industry in Japan today is such that the country may well claim to be autarchic in this field.

For the manufacture of precision tools, however, greater research and efforts are necessary.

As for kerosene, vast fields are being developed in the mainland and in North Karafuto. At the same time, the production of synthetic oil, originally invented in Germany, is strongly being encouraged with the enactment of the Synthetic Oil Industry Law.

Rubber is one item which is not produced in Japan. In America, a new method of manufacturing rubber from acetylene and decomposed kerosene gas has been perfected, while in Germany and in the Soviet Union, different processes of producing rubber by fermenting potatoes have been discovered and industrialized.

Japan has also recently become engaged in the manufacture of synthetic rubber under the provisions of the Organic Synthetic Industry Law. But it cannot be denied that in this industry too, America and Europe have also gone a step ahead of Japan.

All Japanese industrial facilities are certainly not of foreign origin, for many discoveries have been introduced to the scientific world by Japanese experts. However, the fact remains that Japan has borrowed freely from foreign ideas.

Under the existing circumstances, rapid scientific progress in Japan is synonymous with national advancement.

POWER FACILITIES RATED FOR TRANSFER

Communications Ministry Fixes Values of Plants, Lines Still Uninvested

The Communications Ministry has fixed the values of electric power generation and transmission facilities which are still to be transferred as investments in the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation under the new power structure plan at ¥451,000,000, which is about 14 per cent higher than ¥392,000,000 of book value.

This assessment was made at the 15th meeting of the Electric Power Facilities Assessment Committee held Thursday at the official residence of the Communications Minister. Attending were Communications Minister Ken Terashima and other officials concerned of the Ministry as well as Bunkichi Ito and other members of the committee. The conferees endorsed the original assessment plan drafted by the Electricity Board of the Ministry after hearing the explanations of Hachiro Takura, chief of the First Department of the Board on the plan.

The result of the meeting will formally be communicated in a few days to 23 power companies which are to transfer their facilities to the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Corporation. As a result of the transfer of these facilities, the capital of the semi-governmental firm will be increased to ¥1,885,000,000.

Facilities Enumerated

Detailed figures on the values of the facilities in question are as follows: (In ¥1,000).

Dai-Nippon Electric Power	58,900
Hokkai Hydro-Electric	29,300
Sapporo Electric Transmission	2,000
Tohoku Electric Transmission	700
Yamagata Electric Power	8,600
Fukushima Electric Light	2,500
Niigata Electric Power	21,800
Chuo Electric	25,000
Tokyo Electric Light	64,300
Fuji Electric Power	18,100
Oigawa Electric Power	19,900
Tokuriku Daido Electric	16,900
Nagano Electric	6,000
Chuo Electric Power	6,100
Yahagi Hydro-Electric	31,700
Yehigawa Electric Industry	7,400
Toho Electric Power	48,500
Kyoto Electric Light	7,500
Sanyo Electric Distribution	27,600
Shikoku Hydro-Electric	12,100
Shikoku Chuo Electric Power	3,800
Kyushu Hydro-Electric	16,400
Kyushu Electric	15,000
Total	451,400

HYPOTHEC BANK LAW TO ADVANCE CREDITS

Finance Ministry Decides to Amend Law to Help Industrial Expansion Efforts

The Finance Ministry has decided to revise the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law so as to enable the chartered bank to advance credits to heavy industrial companies which have been driving toward industrial productivity expansion, says the Asahi. A bill amending the law will be introduced in the coming regular session of the Diet to be convened late this month.

When the Wartime Financing Syndicate was established several months ago by the Industrial Bank of Japan and major commercial banks and trust firms as an agency to facilitate the industrial productivity forward movement, the Hypothec Bank of Japan was also to participate in the formation. Hajime Nishino, governor of the Hypothec Bank, however, found that rigid restrictions on the present law governing the chartered bank would handicap the extension of loans to industrial firms and consequently this attempt was not realized.

In these circumstances, Mr. Nishino felt keenly the necessity of revising the law so as to eliminate this handicap and held negotiations with the Finance Ministry on this problem. When the projected amendment is carried out, the Hypothec Bank is expected freely to extend credits to industrial companies to finance their productivity forward move.

Loans on Credit

The main points of the amendment are understood to be as follows:

(1) Extension of loans on credit: At present the extension of loans by the bank is limited to loans on security of immovables, fishery rights, agricultural produce, foundation mortgages, forestry and rice fields. Under the revised law, the bank will be authorized to advance loans on the security of future issues of corporate debentures, although the approval of the Finance Ministry is needed.

(2) Loans on the basis of Article 11 of the National General Mobilization Law: The Finance Ministry, when necessary, orders the Industrial Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Chosen and the Japan Immovables Bank to extend loans on credit to heavy industrial companies designated by the Ministry, on the ground that the Ministry will guarantee the payment of principle and interest on the basis of Article 11 of the National General Mobilization Law. The Hypothec Bank of Japan Law will be revised so as to enable the bank to receive similar orders.

(3) Loans to the Housing Corporation: The revised law will empower the bank to extend loans on credit to the Housing Corporation.

(4) The present law stipulates that the bank can extend loans up to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the value of assets which are to be offered as security. This restriction is expected considerably to be moderated.

THE CHARTERED BANK of India, Australia & China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Paid-up	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liabilities of Proprietors	£3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
LONDON BRANCHES:
117/122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.2.
14/16 Cockspur Street, S.W.I.
MANCHESTER BRANCH:
No. 52 Mosley Street
BRANCHES IN JAPAN
Yokohama: 18 Nihon Ohdori
Kobe: 9 Kaigan-dori

Branches or Correspondents in all parts of the world.

Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers Bought and Sold. Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued and available in all parts of the world. General Banking Business transacted.

Rate of interest allowed on Fixed and Current Deposits may be ascertained on application.

The Bank's London Office undertakes Executor and Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income-Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL	¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato
MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.
HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES—HOME:
Eitaibashi (Tokyo), Tokio Kaijo Bld'g (Tokyo), Marunouchi Bld'g (Tokyo), Nihombashi (Tokyo), Yotsuya (Tokyo), Komagome (Tokyo), Nihombashi-Toricho (Tokyo), Kanda (Tokyo), Shinagawa (Tokyo), Omori (Tokyo), Toranomon (Tokyo), Kyobashi (Tokyo), Shibuya (Tokyo), Kamata (Tokyo), Itabashi (Tokyo), Honkokucho (Tokyo), Ningyocho (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo), Susaki (Tokyo), Takabashi (Tokyo), Honjo (Tokyo), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Osaka, Umeda (Osaka), Nakanoshima (Osaka), Semba (Osaka), Osaka-Minami (Osaka), Kobe, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinko Bld's (Kobe), Kyoto, Nagoya, Atsuta (Nagoya), Otaru Kokura.

BRANCHES—OVERSEAS:
SHANGHAI, 36, Kiukiang Road.
DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.
LONDON, 3 Birchin Lane, Cornhill, E.C.3
NEW YORK, 120, Broadway.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up	¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund	¥144,650,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:

T. Okubo	K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi	N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki	D. Nohara
	C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura	K. Nishi

Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES

Alexandria	Moji
Bangkok	Nagasaki
Batavia	Nagoya
Berlin	Nanking
Calcutta	New York
Bombay	Osaka
Canton	Otaru
Changchiakow	Paris
Chefoo	Peking
Dairen	Rangoon
Fengtien	Rio de Janeiro
Hamburg	Saigon
Hankow	San Francisco
Hanoi	Seattle
Harbin	Semarang
Hoihow	Shanghai
Hongkong	Singapore
Honolulu	Sourabaya
Hsinking	Sydney
Karachi	Tientsin
Kobe	Tsinan
London	Tsingtao
Los Angeles	Yingkow
Manila	

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars apply to the Managers.

MM
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Mail Service
PASSENGER and FREIGHT SERVICE
Between
SHANGHAI, MANILA and FRENCH INDO-CHINA

For particulars apply to M.M.'s Offices.
9 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama
Phone: Hon. 2-2085.
55. Sannomiya-cho Ichome, Kobe
Phone: Sannomiya 1190, 1403, 4594.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President

Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.

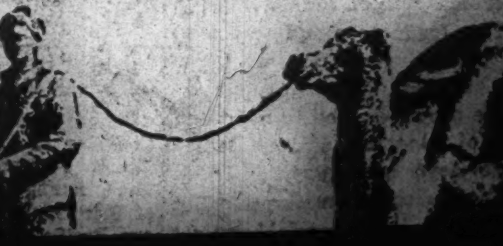
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima.

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort

The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the wellequipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.

YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R. at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.

Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, New York, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.
Ticket Agents:
Japan Tourist Bureau; American Express Co., International Sleeping Car Co. (Wagons-lits), Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.; China Travel Service.



SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor
YASOTARO MORRI, Managing Editor
SHIGEYOSHI OKAMURA, Business Manager

TOKYO, SUNDAY, DEC. 7, 1941

Insensate Press

The press and radio of the United States are letting their appetite for sensationalism run away with their better judgment, and to impede the work of pacification, at this grave period of negotiation in Washington. From time to time charges are levelled at the Japanese press for inciting the people against foreign States, but it can be said with due conservatism that such accusations could be turned back on America with redoubled force. During the Washington negotiations the relative dignity and restraint in Japan is in sharp contrast to the excitement-making tempo of colleagues across the water.

There are two features reported by correspondents in America which are specially destructive. One is to level various charges against the form of Government in Japan, quite at variance with the facts, possibly in the perverted hope that the people of Japan can be distracted from their strong sense of unity. Another is the employment of perfervid descriptions of allied preparedness, as if to show that this country is in an inferior position. The effect of such misleading publicity on the reading and listening public in America can only be the unfortunate rousing of opinion, with bad reactions on the conference.

This propaganda activity may not be with the approval of the wiser statesmen who are doing their best for composition of difficulties with Japan. But their constructive work is in danger of adverse modification while the tirade is in full force. This is a period of tension when the best efforts of the press and the radio should be directed to abate hostility and war fever. In a situation of the kind Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull would confer a great favor on the whole Pacific by giving a lead in moderation lest matters get out of hand. The part that a certain section of the American press played in bringing on the Spanish-American war should provide a lesson in the need to leave the settlement of international affairs to the appointed authorities in the spirit of peace and order. Intimidation of the American Government and of other States of the Pacific displays a revolutionary spirit which should be kept down if popular Government in America is to survive.

Self-Dependence Spur

At the East Asia Economic Conference here Hiroshi Tsuda, Director of the Mining Bureau, told an enthusiastic audience that East Asia ought to be grateful to opposition countries for stirring the States of this region to greater activity for self-sufficiency. As a result of this enforced self-dependence production of vital materials had been specially marked in coal, oil and other important mineral yields. While critics abroad may see in this statement an attempt to make the most of an enforced situation, it is a well-established truth that necessity is the finest possible spur to human endeavor.

Nothing important has been accomplished in world advancement without flagellation. Man may be ambitious by instinct, but the flesh is weak. The natural and easy way is for man to take what is ready to hand, but when the coconuts fail to fall from the tree he climbs up after them. Palaeontologists tracing the course of animal migration explain how the mastodons were eliminated by the failure of an easy food supply, but man adjusted himself to changed conditions and perforce changed his habits of life to conform to changes in climate and supplies.

Japan in building up its manufacturing and export trade at first relied on the importation of easily-available resources from richer distant regions. This system of dependence left the country at the mercy of other States which could give or withhold their resources. Recently hostile countries have chosen to use the economic weapon for the purpose of forcing Japan to compliance with their policy. And as surrender would have left Japan in a servile state the people decided to make the utmost of what they had by intensive development of their own apparently inadequate resources. But when Japan and its neighbors got down to work, surveyed their mineral deposits and proceed to adapt them to needs, it was eventually discovered that the region was not so badly endowed after all.

Proof is to be found in the discovery of new oil sources, of great iron deposits throughout Manchoukuo. Coal resources are shown to be immensely more extensive than was at first thought. Much of this coal can be altered in form by hydrogenation to produce petroleum oil. While it may be harder to get the minerals and vital materials of all kind, the results under the impulse of necessity have been amazingly good. The truth is most reassuring that East Asia is more richly endowed than was at first thought. New processes are applied, synthesis used, ersatz employed, and in the long run East Asia wonders why it delayed for so long in bringing out its latent values. In other parts of the world it is the same story. War is a terrible affliction but it has done, and again will do, wonder-works in fields of discovery and adaptation.

The East Asia Economic Conference also comforted and enthused the country by the reassurance of ample rice and other food stocks. Farm yields have been upped by improved methods of agriculture. Storage facilities make certain that supplies can be kept in abundance for great lengths of time, in warehouses and at places free from air raid despoliation. It has been shown to the conference that Manchoukuo has done wonders in its five-year plan to enlarge the harvests. Already production has gone up twenty per cent. To this may be added the conservation of supplies which in normal times were shipped abroad, soya beans and peanuts being the items. It has been shown that wheat production was raised no less than sixty per cent. The reason for this probably is the utilization of that rich country north of the South Manchuria Railway, specially adaptable as it is to the raising of the finest hard gluten-yielding grain. And in this work the operations of the 83,000 new Japanese families on the land since 1932 must have borne spectacular fruit.

In all this work toward self-dependence it is inspiring to know that nothing was left to haphazard efforts, or to scattered companies. The effort was a united national work, in conjunction with the Government of Manchoukuo and the authorities of North China. Since November of last year there has been an integrated drive for East Asia construction. The high defense State principle was applied, whereby all avenues of production were tied to a central direction. The result has been a most satisfactory approach to self-dependence.

But while Japan has made the most of its opportunities under duress, that does not mean any relaxation in its demands for free access to all regional natural resources. It may be a good thing for character and purpose to attain self-sufficiency despite handicaps, but this country could not be expected to stand idly by while other States dip into the freer-flowing and freer-growing oils, rubber and other natural products which are the world's endowment on humanity as a whole, and not on selected groups.

Publications Received

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. The leading articles: Japan's Soda Manufacturing Industry, Japan Metal Magnesium Industry, the Conditions of the Chinese Banks in Shanghai after the China affair Broke Out, and an Analysis of the Price of Stock after the Outbreak of the China Affair. Economic statistics of Japan, China, Manchukuo, America and Britain are included.

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 138 dated December 6, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The feature articles: A Campaign to Strengthen Air Defense Activities at Every Home, the Third Expansion Plans of Water Supply, and the Fire Prevention in the Yedo Period.

Keizai Geppo; a monthly economic report, V. 1, No. 7, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nanking; devoted to the study of financial and economic affairs in Nanking; contains a detailed list of statistics of the shipment of goods by land and sea to and from Nanking in October, 1941; wholesale and retail prices of all important items by Japanese and Chinese merchants in Nanking, and labor wages.

A pamphlet containing the subjects of lectures and the names of those who will be the speakers at a 3-day lecture meeting to be given by the physical and Chemical Research Institute at its headquarters, Hongo-ku, Tokyo, on December 10-12 (in Japanese).

Shoho; a monthly report of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, No. 47, November, 1941 (in Japanese). The leading articles: Present Phase of Planned Trade with the Southwestern Pacific Countries, and The Meaning of the Renovation of the Wartime Living.

Dobutsu Aigo; a monthly bulletin, No. 33 dated November 15, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Tokyo.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Religion of Nature

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

If most of the Confucians in the pre-Restoration Japan were "rotten," that did not detract an iota from the fame of Confucius as the greatest sage ever born in China. Nor does the spiritual low to which the Japanese Buddhism and Christianism have been reduced at present dim in the slightest the glory of their great Asiatic founders. The dwindling of any old creed as a living moral force is no reason for despising it; it ought to be all the more reason we should re-examine and re-study its original teachings, not its perverted doctrines disseminated by its false prophets or such as we are obliged to deduce from the words and conduct of its avowed champions, and effect, if possible, its reform or regeneration.

Meanwhile, if any person, impatient with the present state of the old religions as represented by their professed votaries, must have something different to feed his spiritual needs, we might suggest a study of, or contemplation on, what we may term the religion of human heart without the barnacles of accumulated dogmas or ceremonial observances with which almost every known religion is encrusted. Try to forget for this once all the traditional or transcendental doctrines about sin and redemption, heaven and hell, but return to the state of pure, unsophisticated mind such as our remote ancestors possessed before their minds were "contaminated" with any of the later religious doctrines.

What was such mentality like? It would be something like Platonism of Greece, or Stoicism of Rome, Confucianism of China or Shintoism of Japan. Some persons may dub it Paganism, even heathenism, but never mind. Paganism was the father of all the known religions and we may do well sometimes to go back to the original principles of human life. These four varieties of lay religion or non-religious morality, called "philosophy" in the Western tongues, "do" in Chinese and "Michi" in Japanese, agree in this that they never preached a definite system of philosophy or religion. It was their pupils or disciples who remembered their masters' talks or precepts and set them down in the form of maxims or elaborated them into a metaphysical system with endless notes and commentary.

Thus they made easy things difficult, changed the simple into the complex, the concrete into the abstract, interesting details into dry-as-dust rules and principles, alegorizing commonplace facts of daily life into abstruse theologies till they lost the force and inspiration of the original wisdom and degraded it to be the plaything of subtle intellect to be tossed from one idle scholastic mind to another, from one generation of such scholars to another.

According to Nature

It is true that those Pagan moralists had frequently used such words as "deities," "heaven," "universe," etc., but they did not attach to them the significances which the later theologians did to aid and abet their escatological visions. Such words were used only in the sense in which we understand "nature." Indeed you will find in the "Contemplations" of Marcus Aurelius the word "nature" as often employed as "ten" (heaven) was in the sayings of Confucius. Take the following examples.

"We are made for cooperation—to act against one another then is contrary to nature."

"Many such things (beauties and truths) present themselves to him only who has become truly familiar with nature and her works."

"I go through the things which happen according to nature until I shall fall and rest, breathing out my breath into that element out of which I daily draw it."

The talks of Socrates and the dialogues of Plato are full of similar terms—heaven, gods, etc.,—and the first aim and idealism of these teachers was "goodness" or "virtue." How to become a good human being, or how to lead a virtuous life was the sum total of the lessons they taught by word and example. To effect their purpose they did not promise that heavenly deities would help you if they were bribed with prayers and sacrifices, or that paradise awaited you if you were good, nor did they threaten that you would be punished with everlasting torture of hell if you were bad. They said it was the duty of men to be virtuous, that virtue was its own reward because such was "life according to nature."

Cardinal Virtues

They advised that men should observe ways of nature and follow her ways. Year after year the seasons change, bringing in their train ever new lovely scenes and aspects of nature. Born out of the womb of the mother and brought up through the kindness of the parents and bounteous blessings of nature, we owe the same obligations of charity to those who come after us as well as gratitude to the laws of nature, and when it is time to quit, we should leave graciously and gratefully, for "Thou hast embarked, thou has made the voyage, thou art come to shore; get out."

While we live on earth we are subject to all sorts of calamities through natural agency or through human folly or ignorance, so we must do our best to avoid them by excercising prudence and foresight, and by training our body and mind so as to be able to bear the worst pain or privation which may at any time befall us. In other words, we must lead a simple temperate life, and in our dealings with neighbors be just and benevolent which is the sure way to secure our safety and promote our happiness. Thus we were taught the cardinal virtues of wisdom, courage, moderation and justice.

The ancient sages and philosophers taught these lessons in their leisure hours between their regular employments for their living, in the market, in the grove, or at home, as did Socrates, Plato and Confucious; they did not make their teachings a means of their living. Neither was philosophy an intellectual speculation to them, it was only "a habit of mind" or "a manner of living."

FAST RECONNAISSANCE TROOPS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN REICH ARMY

Important Tasks Undertaken on Vast Fighting Fronts In Keeping Contact With High Command

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL SCHONFELD

Volkischer Beobachter

All units of the German Army are distinct in their composition. Many of the so-called fast troops are detailed to the various other army units. Their tasks are manifold. The most important one, however, is reconnaissance.

Reconnaissance is necessary in order to enable the army to achieve successes over the enemy without too great an exertion on the part of the troops. The obtaining of this information is undertaken by various means. First of all we have to distinguished between aerial reconnaissance and ground reconnaissance. Both of these units co-operate in providing the eyes and the ears of the commanding center with information without being in a position to substitute for each other.

Aerial reconnaissance enables the command to obtain wider insight on enemy formations. Due to its character, reconnaissance by air only reveals momentary glimpses of conditions behind the enemy lines, with ground fog, clouds and other atmospherical conditions to be considered as well. It is up to reconnaissance parties operating on the ground to determine the continuous changes of the enemy lines themselves. The results of these investigations are only of value when they can be available to headquarters in time and can in themselves present a complete picture revealing the conditions and position of the enemy lines.

Major Importance

Thus the action of the so-called fast troops is of major importance for the successful outcome of a move against the enemy. Only fast troops are in a position to push ahead of the greater part of the army and to employ the time thus saved by gathering valuable information about the enemy. This information is conveyed to staff headquarters by fast dispatch riders. Thus we find among the fast troops mounted infantry divisions and bicycle units which form the spear head of an advancing army way ahead of the infantry, thanks to their greater speed in locomotion. These troops also perform the task of utilizing the information thus obtained, always maintaining close connection with the remainder of the advancing army.

Among the Panzer and other motorized troops, one finds the panzer—reconnaissance and motorcycle—units. Viewed on a wide scope, the fundamental task of the various kinds of reconnaissance units remain the same. The method of carrying out the appointed task, of course, depends upon the special circumstances and the unit used.

However, in all cases the fundamental task of the reconnaissance unit is to obtain as clear a picture of the enemy as possible and then to convey this information to headquarters by the quickest possible means. By these two functions the fast troops achieve their aim. The duties to be fulfilled by a unit of fast troops are manifold, and are both interesting and varied.

Their task requires of officers and men the limit of concentration, skill, all round knowledge and great military ability—efficiency in all military matters such as is nowhere else required in any branch of the army.

Variety of Tasks

Should we accompany a reconnaissance party in the execution of one of its appointed tasks, we would become aware that the variety of these tasks is so great that the phrase "everything happens to me" might have been invented by a member of a reconnaissance unit. Even the order appointed them to a given task is of a different nature from that which is usually given to other army units. A command for an attack against the enemy is usually given in precise and clear form. It requires no further elucidation.

Of an entirely different nature is the order given to fast troops on reconnaissance duty. These orders contain detailed plans about the movement of troops, time of operations, distance to be covered, in short the order to the fast troops on reconnaissance duty contains a detailed report of headquarters' plan of action in order to enable the command of the fast troops to grasp what would be of importance for headquarters to know.

The original plan of action mapped out by headquarters determines the range of action, although the commanding officer of the fast troops on reconnaissance duty cannot by any order be limited to any prescribed course of operations. The cause for this lies in the fact that the movements of the enemy cannot be predetermined and thus fast troops have to endeavor to counteract every move of the enemy if possible. However, there are other factors which are of the greatest importance toward a successful reconnaissance drive.

Activities of Advance Unit

The spearhead of advancing fast troops is formed mostly by cavalry, bicycle or panzer patrols which are sent with detailed instructions. The activities of such an advance unit and its relative influence on the whole course of action of an entire army may well be compared with the functions of the human body. As the fingertips of a hand feel their way in the dark the various reconnaissance units advance toward the enemy. In various directions, and different occasions, to obtain assorted objectives, they proceed on their dangerous missions. They maintain contact with their command through the medium of dispatch riders, and by wireless as well as by other means of communication, executing the same functions as the nerves and sinews of a human body. Tenaciously the patrol leaders of a reconnaissance unit work their way toward the enemy.

The reports pouring in at general headquarters from a section of the front form a rather obscure picture—a veritable jigsaw puzzle of observations and information which presents only a hazy picture of the whole situation. After careful expert scrutiny, however, the initial perspective of the whole situation is computed. Now the most difficult stage of reconnaissance steps in. Not every patrol searches its destination and not every unit is able to get a clear view of the existing conditions due to heavy enemy interference. Not every report reaches the commanding officer of a reconnaissance party in time. To dispose of the available troops at the right moment will always remain an inborn ability which can hardly be acquired.

The very first reports coming in at headquarters determine the foundation and future course of action, for these first reports only present an indication of the territorial limits, within which or behind which enemy forces can be expected. A row of burning questions must be solved by the reconnaissance parties. We shall now discuss in detail some of them:

How powerful is the enemy? What units do his forces comprise? How are his forces deployed across the scene of action? Has he entrenched himself by the roadside, or is he only resting? Has he completed his march or is he about to commence marching? Where does he come from? Where does he want to go to? In how many columns is he marching?

The answering of this wide scope of questions requires the utmost concentration of the physical and mental powers—the strength of a reconnaissance unit.

Important Factor

The second factor of utmost importanee to the success of an undertaking is the factor of time. Like the sword of Damocles it hangs over the activities of a reconnaissance unit. Every single minute, every second which slips by shortens the distance between the enemy and own forces and thereby diminishes the freedom of action of the High Command. Relentlessly the commanding officer on a reconnaissance unit has to spare every minute without casting his soldiers into destruction by untoward haste.

Another factor is the dispatch service. There is hardly any branch in the military service which is so exposed to outward influences. The conveyance of reports from the reconnoitering unit to the High Command does not rest on many shoulders—it is entrusted to the care of one single man: the dispatch rider, cyclist, motorcycle dispatch driver or wireless operator.

The fate of entire armies may depend upon an important report conveyed to headquarters by one single man. A dispatch rider can be intercepted, killed or captured by the enemy on the way. Even a breakdown of his vehicle or an accident has many a time prevented a dispatch rider from reaching his destination.

Wireless Messages

The sending of messages by wireless is also subject to many disturbances such as mountains, forests, surface and underground water channels or atmospheric disturbances. The operation of wireless sets is made further difficult due to necessity of translating code messages.

Last but not least, reconnaissance is decidedly influenced by enemy action, since the enemy itself does not like to show its hand. If every ruse should fail, the other course is left open but to force the enemy into showing his strength. The reconnoitering unit must often pierce weak enemy defenses, evade enemy forces, follow them, or push ahead of them.

A short account of a day with a reconnaissance unit in the campaign in Poland gives a good picture of their work.

It is midday on September 10, 1939. A panzer division has crossed the Narwa River between the forts of Lomza and Ossowiek, and has broken through the enemy lines. Whilst the breaking point is widened by fierce infantry battles, a unit charges through the breaking point toward the south aiming at the town of Siedloe. After a 30-kilometer march, the spearhead formed by a reconnaissance unit reports the town of Zambro occupied by the enemy, the whole unit swerves to the south, avoiding the enemy at the aforementioned town. A few minutes later the town is penetrated as far as the market place, the enemy being taken completely by surprise.

One hundred prisoners and anti-tank guns comprise the booty. However, as the enemy's resistance gets stronger, the fight is broken off and continues in the direction ordered. A wireless report is given to the division following on the heels of the reconnaissance unit to the effect that Zambro is being strongly defended by the enemy and has to be cleared of resistance. Twenty minutes after the drive is continued through less strongly defended villages. By heavy firing from panzer units the push is carried through.

Hand-to-Hand Fight

A small reconnaissance unit is detailed to the forest region to the right of the highway, where it stays the spearhead charges onward. Suddenly heavy machine gun fire is encounter-

(Continued on Page 4)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Devotion to Italy

MIT DEN AUGEN DES ITALIENERS. Vom alten zum neuen Italien by Theodor Bohner, publisher Felix Meiner, Leipzig. 214 pages with 26 pictures. 4.80 RM.

Italy appears to be the aim of respectful pilgrimage of all great spirits of the northern countries. Induced by an irresistible longing, the greatest poets of all European nations have often made the journey to Rome. They found in Italy solitude, peace, impulse and creative inspiration, and many of them remained there for the rest of their days. Thus, the country of Dante became the common fatherland of the genius, whether you speak of Byron or Goethe, Musset or Lamartine, Klopstock or Platen, Shelley or Ibsen.

The charm of Italian landscape beautifies the poetry of Pouchkin and Gogol and of other Russian poets. This admiration which takes often the form of a pious worship, is difficult to be explained, but one of the reasons seems to be the consciousness of the origin of world culture from this part of Europe. It is true, that many friends and visitors of Italy were satisfied by the imPortal monuments of painting, sculpture and architecture. They looked at the past only and showed often a lack of interest for the modern life. The new Italy of Mussolini has started intentionally from the ancient times of classical antiquity and from the renaissance, skilfully connecting by this conception the universal trend of the Roman Empire with the idea of the Impero.

Italian Soul

By other words, it is not at all sufficient to study the sublime past. After the former disunion and discored overshadowing for so many centuries the political history of the country, a national government arose which restored the significance of the ancient capital of Rome as the natural center of the nation. It was, therefore, a happy idea of the German writer Theodor Bohner who spent many years in Rome, to compose an introduction into the modern life of Italy in order to make more understandable the problems and the psychology of one of the oldest peoples of Europe.

This book is full of devotion and admiration resulting from an intrinsical understanding of the Italian soul. The love of justice of the author paves the way for objective consideration He refers to the wrong policy of the Habsburg dynasty which so often maltreated Italy and the Italians. It was the climax of tyranny that the widow Oberdan in Trieste had to pay the rope by which was hung her son, when he participated in the struggle of Italian independence and freedom in 1882.

It remains an open question whether the diplomacy of the late German Emperor Wilhelm was able to deal with the Italian sensibility and dignity, and the author thinks, that no opportunity was then missed to make mistakes. On the other side, after the First World War, English and French statesmen have much disappointed the Italians too. At any case, Italy shows only there its true value, where the nation is regarded to be equal among equals. This is the indispensable condition to gain the trust and friendship of the people who will never forget any insult made by foreigners.

Little Baedeker

The author gives an exhaustive answer to many questions of general interest. One will find a survey of the Italian history, as it is seen by the Italians, and this chapter means one of the finest interpretations of the national character. The country belongs to the very limited group of states which preserve until the present day the immediate connection between ancient an modern times.

We find many remarkable explanations concerning the sport, the popular education, the agriculture and industry. Everywhere the author remains independent and objective, but full of sympathy and respect. The book appears to be a helpful interpretation of all branches of the modern Italian life.

Modern Sweden

THE NEW SWEDEN by Bjarne Braatoy. Publishers Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Melbourne (Australia). 172 pages. 2/6 net.

Since Sweden, a province of Denfrom 1307 to 1521 became an independent kingdom, its political and military history has been marked by the accession to the throne of the national hero Gustavus Vasa, by Gustavus Adolphus, one of the greatest European leaders of all times who headed the Protestant cause in Germany, and finaly by the very warlike young monarch, Charles XII., who filled his contemporaries with with astonishment by engaging in war with Denmark, Poland and Soviet Russia and gaining many surprising victories. This bellicose trend in the Swedish history was fundamentally changed during the 19th century: Sweden did not rally to the cause of Denmark when attacked in 1864, and remained neutral in the first World War.

The Swedish Government of today has repeatedly stressed the firm determination of the Swedish people to maintain the strictest neutrality. Nevertheless, Sweden has taken all necesesary measures, and the creation of an air-fleet, the first in Scandinavia, together with the increase of defense shows the readiness to protect the "island of neutrality" against any hostile enterprise. Like other neutral governments, Sweden has made special arrangements with the belligerent nations in order to preserve the national prosperity, for the Swedish nation is an example of a country which has succeeded in adopting many of the chief ideas and plans of nationalization without forfeiting its democratic structure of society.

New Developments

How much more must be attracted the attention by a country which belongs to the small group of independent States with a prospective economic future! Thus, the book of the well-known Swedish author explaining what has been done and how the methods of

(Continued on Page 4)

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

His Majesty the Emperor Saturday was pleased to send by wire a congratulatory message to the President of Finland on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the Republic.

For many years it was the custom of Dr. Albert Oltmans to collect a special fund for the purpose of giving the lepers in Japan some special celebration at Christmas time. After his death, Mrs. Oltmans assumed this responsibility. This year, in the absence of Mrs. Oltmans, the Rev. Howard Hannaford has been asked to receive contributions for the lepers' Christmas fund.

Since this notice is being given much later than usual, all who wish to make contributions are urged to do so immediately. Remittances should be made by ordinary postal money order (kawase) without the name of the addressee upon it, to Dr. Howard Hannaford, 3 Meiji Gakuin, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

The Rev. Rowland Harker of Aoyama Gakuin, will preach today at the regular 4 p.m. service of worship at the Tokyo Union Church.

The Rev. Paul S Mayer has been elected Chairman of the Board and pastor of the Tokyo Union Church to fill the vacancy left by the departure from Japan of the Rev. John Smith.

The Tokyo Women's Club will meet at 3 p.m. on Monday at the American Club. The program for the afternoon has been arranged by the art department of which Mrs. Henri Smith-Hutton is the chairman. Dr. C. W. Hepner, of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, will exhibit and explain his large and unusual collection of old Japanese combs some of which are three and four hundred years old.

The executive committee will meet at 2 p.m. and members are asked to gather promptly.

Mr. H. C. E. Twist, long time resident of Japan, left Yokohama on the 3:27 p.m. express Friday for Nagasaki from where he will proceed on his way to Australia by way of Shanghai and Hongkong. Mr. Twist is connected with the Rising Sun Petroleum Company and before coming to Japan was stationed at the company branch office in Chosen. Mr. Twist will join his wife and family at Sydney and then they will go on to Victoria where they will make their home.

The Misses Katrina and Mariell Kaelin, of Yokohama, left for Manila on Friday afternoon. The two sisters who were active members of the younger set of Yokohama, are graduates of the American School in Japan, and were actively concerned in the organization of the International Friendship Club in Yokohama three years ago, and have been on the committee ever since. The Misses Kaelin are leaving Japan for good and will make their home in Manila.

The first of the two programs of the Choral Feste under the direction of Eizaburo Kioka will be given today in the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Joshi Daigaku (Women's Christian College) Nishi Ogikubo, at 3 p.m. Special soloists will be: soprano, Miyako Nagata, Toyoko Tsuda, Mitsuko Tada; Alto, Umeko Shindo, Sachiko Ikeda; tenor, Hiromu Sakai, Saburo Washizaki; baritone, Kiyoshi Takagi; bass, Toshiro Murao; Yasuko Koyano will accompany at the piano and Umeko Kinoshita at the organ.

Dr. T. D. Walser, of the Presbyterian Church, Tokyo, will preach today at the 11 a.m. service of worship at the Yokohama Union Church.

At St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, today there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. followed by Holy Communion at 12 noon. The Rt. Rev. Bishop S. Heaslett will preach at the morning service on the subject "The Right Relationship to God." As this Sunday falls within the octave of St. Andrew's Day, special prayers for the work and witness of the church will be offered at all the services.

There will be a baseball game today starting at 12 noon at the ball ground behind the South Manchuria Railway Company Building, Toranomon, between teams representing the Information Board and the newly organized Nisei Association of Japan. Mr. Jun Tsuchiya will captain the Information Board team and Professor Takizo Matsumoto, of Meiji University, will lead the Nisei players. All Nisei are urged to turn out to support their team.

A performance of the Noh drama, "Tokimune," with Kintaro Sakurama in the leading role, will be broadcast from the Hosokawa Noh Stage Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, 4 p.m. today, over the national radio program.

The Mayor of Yokohama, Kiyoshi Nakarai, will speak over the national radio network, 7:20 a.m. today, on "The Trend of the Life of the People."

Grieg's Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2 will be played by Professor Eugen Krein, violin, and Mrs. E. Huzieff, piano, 7:30 p.m. today, in a broadcast from Osaka over the city program of station JOAK.

The work of the Palau Tropical Biology Research Institute will be introduced to Japanese radio listeners in, 6:30 p.m. today, in a transmission from Palau over the Japanese national network.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Saturday ordered evacuation of Mr. Asahiko Yamada, chief of the company's Singapore branch, and Mr. Kenjiro Atsuda, chief of the Bombay branch, it is learned.

The Foreign Office Saturday announced the appointment of Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Consul-General at Hongkong, as counselor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking. Meanwhile, Colonel Tadafumi Waki and Lieutenant-Colonel Kosei Uchida have been appointed assistant military attaches to the Japanese Embassy at Washington.

Chorus, brass band, and other musical groups organized by the factory workers of the Nippon Victor, Nippon Steel Pipes, Matsuda Industrial, and Kurihara Spinning companies will participate in a mixed radio entertainment tilted "Evening of Japan's Industrial Soldiers," 8 p.m. today, over the national radio network. Vocal solos by Noboru Kirishima, accompanied by the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the baton of Yuji Koseki, will also be featured.

Light music performances in today's schedule of station JOAK include Western and Japanese popular selections played by the Meiyu Band, conducted by Toraji Ishikawa, 12:05 p.m., over the city program; a musical play performed by the Osaka Broadcasting Chorus, and the Osaka Broadcasting Light Music Band under the baton of Kiyoshizu Akemoto, 12:05 p.m., in a broadcast from Osaka over the national program; and a musical play for children, performed by the Osaka Broadcasting Children's Association, the Osaka Children's Chorus, and the Osaka Broadcasting Orchestra, directed by Tomoe Nagai, 6 p.m., in a broadcast from Osaka over the national program.

Kazuo Ebina, editor-in-chief of the New World Asahi Newspaper of America, will be interviewed on recent conditions in the United States, by Yusuke Tsurumi, 9 p.m., Monday, December 8, for a broadcast over the national radio program

Comments on Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony in G major will be given by Kohei Kubota, musical critic, for a broadcast of a recording of the symphony over the city program of station JOAK, 5 p.m., Monday.

Education Vice-Minister Toyosaburo Kikuchi will address the National School students throughout Japan, over the national radio network, 8 a.m., Monday.

Monday's schedule of station JOAK includes the following light music broadcasts: Japanese marches, played by the Osaka Broadcasting Brass Orchestra under the direction of Shizuo Fukukita, 7:50 a.m., in a transmission from Osaka over the national program; a musical play, "The International Express Train", 11 a.m., over the national program; Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, and popular Japanese marches and other pieces, played by the Tokyo Symphony Brass Band under the baton of Itsuro Hattori, and xylophone solos by Shinji Kurihara, 12:05 p.m., over the city program; a musical play for children, "From Autumn to Winter in Chosen," performed by the Keijo Broadcasting Children's Association with the musical accompaniment of the D.K. Ensemble, 2 p.m., in a broadcast from Keijo over the national program; Japanese national songs, interpreted by Miss Yoshiko Sugiyama with the assistance of the Japan Broadcasting Chorus and the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 7:30 p.m., over the national program; a Japanese operatic play, composed and directed by Ryoichi Hattori, with Miss Hiroko Kaneko, Goro Murao, Ryozo Washizaki, and Ryozo Okuda in the leading vocal roles, with the assistance of the Japan Broadcasting Chorus, the Japan Light Music Band, and the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 8:30 p.m., over the city program, and accordion solos by Tadashi Osanai, accompanied at the piano by Miss Akiko Osanai, 8:40 p.m., over the national program.

Radio Program

JOAK Urban Program

Broadcast for workers: 11:50 a.m. (Radio Exercise); 12:05 p.m. (Music).
Profession Guidance News: 8:40 a.m.
Other weekday items same as in the national program.

JOBK

Weather: 6:29, 7, 7:45, 8:30 a.m.; 12 2:30, 6:55, 10 p.m.
Market (Prices at Osaka, Kyoto and Tokushima): 9:10 a.m.
Home Life hour: 1 p.m.
Special program for the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe District, 5:30 p.m.
Other weekday items, same as in the national program.

Sunday

— Morning —

7:50 Poem recital and music records.
9:00 Orchestra "Poet and Peasant" Overture (Suppe) and other records.
9:30 Last week's events (Phonofilm) and music records.

— Afternoon —

12:05 Popular songs and story telling.
1:00 Radio drama "Mme. Itoko Saiga." by Chiyeko Higashiyama and others.
1:40 Shakuhachi concert by Yuzan Katayama and others.
1:55 Naniwabushi by Tatsuichi Naniwaya.
4:00 Noh Play "Tokimune" relayed from Hosokawa Noh Stage.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: Serial Drama "The Sun Flag Trio Boys," Osaka Broadcasting Child Society.
6:30 Sketch "Palau Tropical Creature Laboratory".
7:20 Education Ministry records: Vocal solo and chorus.
7:30 Talk on "The Development of Last Weeks," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
8:00 "Industry Worker's Evening" program: Wind music, talk, chorus, Japanese old style poem recital, Drama "Joy of Working," Rakugo telling and popular songs.
9:30 News, Nagoya news, and weather.

(Urban Program)

— Afternoon —

12:05 Meiyu Light Music Band.
2:20 Kanto District University Rugby League matches.

— Evening —

6:25 "Piano Concerto in D major" (Haydn) and "Symphony No. 31 in C major" (Mozart) by records.
7:30 "Violin Sonata No. 2" (Edward Grieg) by Eugen Krein (violin) and Gruenberg Huzieffe (Piano).
8:00 Dialogue on "Samurai Story Telling," by Masajiro Kojima and Hakuryu Kanda.
8:50 Talk on "Problems on Monetary Control" by Hisatsune Sakonaga and Dr. Takeo Kurusu.